"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,712—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon ... 9th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer... 16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler ..... 23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ..... 30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5426	C. Gadd ..... 7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London ..... 14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5623	C. F. Preston ... 21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer ... 28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne... 4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt ..... 11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd ..... 18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon ... 25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt ..... 2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler ..... 9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon ..... 16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer... 23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler ..... 30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabreso	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Felner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26 Aug., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,

TREACHER & CO., LD., WHISKIES

ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, unequalled in age and quality	24 0	27 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	32 8	36 8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	26 0	29 0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26 0	29 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE.

STILL GOING ON

THIS IS NOT a Clearance of Rubbish, but a

BONA FIDE SALE

OF

GOOD STOCK AT HALF PRICE.

CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A

SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,

CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN

TO EVERY ONE.

ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,

BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BRUSHING THE HAIR.

For a few minutes night and morning is HIGHLY BENEFICIAL in stimulating the scalp, strengthening and cleansing the hair, and COMBINED with the regular use of

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUGHE

will KEEP THE HAIR in fine condition and fortify it against any climatic attack. KEMPS' DOUGHE is the most refreshing Dressing known, and is USED and APPRECIATED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

FREE FROM ANY CHEMICAL INGREDIENT.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HISTORIC MEMOIR SERIES.

Rs. a.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.—The Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine (Marie Rose Tascher de la Pagerie.) By Mille. M. A. L. E. Normand. Illustrated with reproductions of an exceedingly scarce Portrait of Napoleon, and also a Portrait of Murat. Complete in two volumes, handsomely bound in ribbed crimson Cloth, fine Library Edition... ... 18 8

MARMONTEL.—Memoirs of Marmontel, written by himself, including anecdotes of the most distinguished literary and political characters who appeared in France during the last century. Translated from the French. With fine Portraits of Marmontel and Voltaire. Complete in two volumes... ... ... 18 8

TALLEYRAND.—Memoirs of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord, one of Bonaparte's Principal Secretaries of State, his grand Chamberlain and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, ex-Bishop of Autun, ex-Abbe of Celles and St. Denis, etc., containing particulars of his private and public Life, of his intrigues in boudoirs as well as in cabinets. By the author of "The Revolutionary Plutarch"—that is, Sewarzen. Illustrated, with fine Portraits of C. M. Talleyrand de Perigord and Fouchs. Complete in two volumes 18 8

CARDINAL DE RETZ.—Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz, containing an account of all the great events which happened during the minority of Louis XIV. and administration of Cardinal Mazarin. Translated from the French. Illustrated with a fine Portrait of Cardinal de Retz. Complete in one volume. 9 4

MADAME DU BARRI.—Memoirs of Madame du Barri, fully translated from the French by the translator of "Vidocq." Illustrated with fine Portraits. Complete in four volumes. 37 0

CONSTANT'S MEMOIRS.—Constant's (Benjamin) Memoirs of Napoleon. Now for the first time completely translated into English from the French, with introduction by Percy Pinkerton. Illustrated with four different Portraits of Napoleon, being the four most and less known Portraits of him, brilliantly reproduced in the most artistic and excellent manner by photogravure. Complete in four volumes. 37 0

BARERE'S MEMOIRS.—The Memoirs of Bertrand Barere, member of the Committee of Public Safety, Edited by M. M. Hippolyte Carnot and David, Preceded by an Historical Notice by H. Cornot. Now for the first time completely translated into English from the French with Introduction by De V. Payen-Payne. Illustrated with fine Portraits brilliantly reproduced in the most artistic and excellent manner by Photogravure. Complete in four volumes ... 37 0

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BULLIONIST S. S. GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE is now COMPLETED. All interested are hereby requested to present Deposit Receipts to and receive refunds from the Undersigned, without delay.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 2nd September, 1899.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.,

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ

મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1899, at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on an after MONDAY, the 4th Sept., 1899, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

[By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th August to 7th Sept., 1899, both days inclusive.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1899, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1900, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of September, 1899, to the 12th day of September, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis. guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Winchester repeating rifle Model 1886 with implements and cartridges.
1 D. B. B. L. gun by Williams and Powell with implements.
The property of a lady, consisting of bentwood chairs, camp tables, armchairs, dining table, sideboard, whatnots, meatsafes, couch, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables, cots, handsome pictures, table ornaments, books, glassware, crockery, teakwood whatnot, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables to match.
The property of a gentleman,—
1 quarter plate Kodak camera, with paraffin dark room lamp, developing dishes, printing frames, dry plates, printing paper, chemicals, etc.
1 large medicine chest with lock and key fitted with 9-8oz and 27-6oz specially made cut glass bottles containing standard drugs.
1 large medicine chest with 45 bottles, etc., of sizes, containing standard drugs fitted with drawer, lock and key.
1 semi-grand pianoforte.
1 model engine and boiler.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 gold hunting watch by John Jones.
1 square piano by Soundy and 1 semi-grand piano by Broadwood.
A collection of books consisting of Gibbon's Roman Empire History of the Parsees, Waverley Novels, English Dictionary, Byron's Works, History of England, Cabinet Cyclopedia, Johnson's Lives of Poets, Chamber's English Literature Bentcley's Standard Novels, etc.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Punegar, Mody & Co.—
Tennis balls, racquet press and bag, cricket gloves, batting gloves, cricket net poles, &c.
By order of Juggonath Hurribulsh and on account and at the risk of Thakur Madhowjee Thakersey:—
7991 95-5 cases each 10 pieces gagra prints 48-50 yards 30 inches.

AT 2 P. M.

A few gent's and ladies' pneumatic bicycles.
1 English double harness, with German silver mountings.
1 second-hand victoria with lamps.
1 double seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 handsome victoria, with strong horse and harness.
1 lady's pneumatic tyred bicycle as good as new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MODIKHANA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Somabai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Bomonjee Nowrojee Bharoocha, the undermentioned valuable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or dwelling-house consisting of two compartments standing thereon, situate on the west side of and fronting the Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624-621, new No. 5788, old Survey No. 1041 and new Survey No. 9294, and bounded on the east by Old Modikhana Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage belonging jointly to hereditaments now being described and the several houses adjoining the said sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, and on the south by the property of the athornans (priests) of the Manaekjee Sett's Fire Temple, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 80-82 and Ward Nos. 2942-2943.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys for the said administratrix, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock Clock Tower, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Herbert, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, books, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of Captain W. H. STRICKLAND.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th Inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grant Road Railway Station, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate Mahogany square piano by Rose, Persian carpets, oil pictures, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late C. TUDBALL, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd September, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, (1st floor), the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, Machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 10,350 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 85 lbs. pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop, machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machine, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbins and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's Liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

Under instructions from the General Store-keeper G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Hydraulic Engine Shed, Wari Bunder.

A heap of English coal ashes measuring about 151 cubic yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS!"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

NEW GOODS, now opened at both our Establishments, all articles, marked exceptionally low to ensure quick Sale.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, for First class Hotel in Calcutta, TWO EXPERIENCED BARMAIDS, must be European and respectable. State previous experience.

WANTED, a First Class certificated EUROPEAN ENGINEER for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "172" care of this Office.

WANTED, young, energetic ASSISTANTS in a Life Insurance Office. Small salary to commence with and good prospect. Apply Box. 51, care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Curl 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilite" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-30-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Customers. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 9 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be suppl

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE LEFT HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the Bombay Circle for Rs. 1,000 each were STOLEN from the Abkaree Godown, Bhopal, on the night of the 29th August, 1899. Any one dealing with the same, or receiving these will be liable to prosecution. The leading exchange Banks and the Police have been informed. Any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the money, or to the detection of the culprits will be suitably Rewarded.

Nos. W 73. 81010, 16283, 79100, 75505, 82078, dated Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

FRAMROZE KAIKHOSROU PATEL,
Camp Mhow.

Mhow, the 31st August, 1899.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c,

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office near Church-Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on the 5th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOA UT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system commencing 1st January, 1900, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Form.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the name at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all or any of the tenders, Broad Gauge:—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil and Cocoanut Oil. Metre Gauge:—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil, (Leathergoods) without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agents option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 19th August, 1899

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS, and or cask of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the Oil to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK:
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

NOTICE,

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income-Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 4th September to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 21st August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 182 OF 1891.

NATHMAL NARSINGDAS, of Bombay Inhabitant, residing near Bhuleshwar ouside the Fort..Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

MALHARRAV HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB and TATYA SAHEB HOLKER (an infant under the age of 18 years) by his Guardian adlitem Her Highness RADHABAI SAHEB both residing at Indore, outside British India .....Defendant's.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1897, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following property, viz:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about 1,311 Acres situate in the Island of Salsette in the Zillah of Thana and consisting of the entire Village of Bhandup and portions of the Village of Navoor and Tanjoor respectively together with a Pucca built upper storied Bungalow and Furniture therein contained and the premises well-known as the Bhandup Distillery consisting of various buildings Machinery apparatus fittings and appliances suited for Distilling Spirits; but not now in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Mahadevji Virji, Attorney-at-Law, the attaching Creditor to whom the conduct of the sale proceedings herein has been given under an order dated 29th June, 1899, No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1899.

A K OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, Apply to
VINCENT & Co.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS,

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Div.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,252 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	1,000	100	100	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	26	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage ...	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	[all	...	260
Anglo Indian ..	1,345	...	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Baliary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20)	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	50	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	1,835
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	505
ty of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	7.0
Colaba Land & S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	407 1-2
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	625
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	352 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	3.0
Fatujee Pelit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bullougths ...	1,500	500	500	50	680
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	410
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	220
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	620
Jaffer Ali	600	100	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jams ulsham facturing Co.	1,500	2.0	250	Nil	155
Jeewaj Balioo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,0.0	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khanguam Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,775
Manaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Mahboob Shah Mills (Limited)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,890
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Moraji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,5.0
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	165
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.Ltd).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	780
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	5.0
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,800xd
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	5.0	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 12½	250
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.....	1,000	500	500	15	100
Star of India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Venishanger Lakhmishanker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	325
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs.	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	500	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	110
Bhowanugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton reuls Canpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	92 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	230
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs12½	210
East India ...	500	1,850	1,850	dvdRs 15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
French	150	8,300	300	25+80	740
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	3.0	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Khangaum ...	700	100	100	Rs 15	150
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	240	460	450	Rs 60	550
Manmadpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	70
Mofussli Co ...	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	65
Mummar M.....	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
New Berar.....	900	250	all	25	410
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	580
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	Rs 15	575
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon.....	500	500	70	30	360
Standard Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,00	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	2,000xd
Strab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	75
Volkart.....	...	000	...	s 75	1,085
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry..	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	488 3-4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

10 p.m. ..... 81·0

SUNDAY.—SEPTEMBER 3.

6 a.m. ..... 79·5
10 a.m. ..... 84·2
2 p.m. ..... 85·3
4 p.m. ..... 84·6

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline,"—being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 11-7m., 11·8a. Low water, 4·0 a., 4·55a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony, per extra s.s. Umona, *via* Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., to-morrow.

AN EXPENSIVE EXCURSION.—Hussain Peer Mahomed a Mahomedan, who resides at Thakoredwar Road, reported to the police on Friday evening that that on the previous night he, in company of one Abiul Rahiman and a woman named Kashebai, went out driving and drinking about the town. At 10 p.m., they all drove to a house in Sorters Moholla, where complainant went to sleep for an hour. When he awoke he found himself robbed of his gold watch and chain and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 172-8.

DEATH IN A BILLIARD SALOON.—Mitha Ruba, aged about thirty years, went to a billiard room kept by one Ebrahim Haji Moosa at Grant Road on Friday afternoon, and while playing there a game of bagatelle, he suddenly fell down and expired. The body was examined by Dr. Contractor, District Medical Officer, who certified it to be a suspicious case, probably plague. The billiard room has been ordered to be closed until further orders. The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—Abdool Carreem, a Mahomedan, was, on Friday last, driving a newly trained horse along Canac Road, when the animal became restive and getting unmanageable, jumped clean into a bullock cart that happened to be passing at the time. The rider sustained a contused wound about an inch long on the left shin which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The horse received a wound about four inches long just under the off fore leg, caused by one of the horns of one of the bullocks penetrating it.

RAILWAY UNION.—At a well-attended meeting of the Parel Branch, B. B. and C. I. Railway of the A. S. R. S., the general secretary, in the course of an address on the benefits of trade unionism, pointed out that as long as the men were reasonable and respectful in their demands they would have the sympathy of their officials as well as of the public. The object of the A. S. R. S. was to do away with injustice not to encourage reckless demands, or insubordination, and to bring masters and men to see that they had duties towards each other. In conclusion he hoped they would all do their utmost to forward the cause of unionism.

SUICIDE OF A DEAF-MUTE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, re arding the death of Buchoo Narayan, a Hindu, aged about twenty five years. The deceased was a deaf-mute and work d as a labourer in an iron foundery belonging to one Velji Maneckchund in Pathan Street. For the past week Buchoo had been suffering from fever which increased and he became delirious. He was found missing from home on Friday morning and in the afternoon he was seen by a mendicant to jump into the Cawasji Patel Tank. An alarm was raised and some persons jumped after him. His body was recovered about an hour after, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A BOY DROWNED IN A FOUNTAIN.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Dadur Road, on view of the body of Bhiva Anoo, a Hindu boy, aged six years. The deceased was son of a porter employed at the Dadur Station of the G. I. P Railway and residing in the compound of a bungalow at Dadur Road. On Saturday last during the absence of the parents at work, the boy was playing about the compound. At 2-30 p.m., he was seen rambling about, and half-an-hour after Jankee, wife of a male working in the compound, went to the fountain to wash some cooking utensils and she found the boy struggling in the water. The woman went into the water and removed the lad, who died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL OFF A COCOANUT TREE.—On the evening of the 9th August last, one Rama Rampo, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years, went up a cocoanut tree to pick some cocoanuts in an oart at Mahim. He was half way up the tree when he fell down, his foot having slipped on account of the rain which was then falling. His left leg was fractured, and as there was no one close by to go to his assistance, he remained where he fell for the night. The next morning one Sadhu Babaji, a toddy drawer, found him and removed him to the J. J. Hospital. Both the bones of his left leg were found to be fractured and he was detained under treatment. On the 30th ultimo symptoms of tetanus developed and he died on Saturday morning. The deceased had no fixed place of residence. At an inquest held by the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

FATAL FALL INTO THE DRY DOCK.—Babaji Dhondee, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, having no fixed place of residence, died on Saturday morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he had been removed about three weeks ago, suffering from multiple injuries, caused by his having accidentally fallen into the Merewether Dry Dock. From the evidence adduced at the inquiry, held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, at the Hospital, it appears that on the evening of the 17th August, a policeman doing duty at the dock, noticed the deceased lying at the bottom of the Merewether Dry Dock, unconscious and bleeding from the nose. Constable Aldridge informed that the man removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On regaining consciousness, the man stated that he was sitting on the wall of the Dock, when he fell giddy and fell into the Dock. He further said that he was a labourer and had no relations in Bombay. On examination at the Hospital he was found to be suffering from fracture of the base of the skull, fracture of the left forearm and abrasions on several parts of the body. The injuries were dressed and he was doing well until the 30th ultimo, when his temperature rose and he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A TEETOTALER KILLED BY ALCOHOLIC POISONING—Mr. Allan F. Turner the Corner, held an inquiry on Saturday afternoon at the Station Hospital, Colaba, regarding the death of William Smith, aged twenty-four years, a lance corporal in the 1st Norfolk Regiment now stationed at Colaba. The deceased had been known to be a teetotaler for the last three years. About 6 o'clock on Friday evening Smith in company with George Garrod, a private in the same regiment left the barracks and proceeded to Byculla. They went to the Byculla Co-operative Stores and while there the deceased drank half a bottle of whiskey. About half past 8 o'clock they left the Stores and returned to the barracks by a gharry. The deceased was unable to walk when they left the Stores and his companion had to lift him to the gharry. On arriving at the barracks, Smith was removed from the gharry by Garrod and three other men and placed on his cot. At a quarter past 6 o'clock on the following morning it was reported that deceased had been so hopelessly drunk that he could not be aroused. On hearing his report, James Crumley, a corporal, went to Smith and found him unconscious and breathing very heavily. Crumley removed him to the Station Hospital, where on admission he was found to be in a dying state and he died at 7-35 a.m. Captain James Brogden, R. A. M. C., who made on an epsy of the body, was of opinion that death was due to acute alcoholic poisoning. The jury brought in a verdict death in accordance with the medical evidence.

On Saturday, Aug. 12, two more persons accused of being connected with the attempt on the life of ex-King Milan, a lawyer and a journalist, were liberated. No concealment is now made of the fact, the Belgrade correspondent of the "Times" states, that an unnecessarily large number of arrests was effected immediately after the attempt on ex-King Milan. In the alarm of the moment the authorities allowed themselves to attribute too great proportions to the plot, but now that much of the excitement has subsided and wiser counsels prevail, there is no reason, while the public trial is being awaited, to doubt that justice will be meted out to the prisoners.

THE causes of the recent Ministerial crisis in Servia, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, are not yet known, but various rumours are current in regard to M. Andono, the late Home Minister, who has been replaced by M. Gencitch, a former Prefect and a staunch adherent of the ex-King Milan. It is asserted that his resignation was not entirely voluntary. King Alexander is said to have been highly displeased at finding his Home Minister had not the least suspicion of the conspiracy before the outrage on ex-King Milan brought it to light. Another version is that he did not agree to certain measures which the Ministry considered necessary with regard to the conspiracy, and, further, that he did not approve of the postponement of the trials or of the assembly of the Skuptschina.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A MEETING of the leading members of the different native communities of Bombay was called, yesterday afternoon, at Moozaffar Abad, Grant Road, to explain to them the advantages of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic. The meeting was largely attended and great interest was evinced by those present in the proceedings. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji presided. Among those present were:—Mr. W.L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, Major Bannerman, Mr. G. Lund, Captains Pritchard, Cuppage, Walling, Lieutenants Howarth, Menzies, Woolridge, Brackenbury, Messrs. K. B. Kama, K. N. Kabraji, Moulvi Hidayatulla, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Nazmuddin Tyebji, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kazi Kabir-ud-din, Talabali Najm, Badrudin Abdul Kur, Mohsin B. Tyebji, Hoosein B. Tyebji, Sardar Oomer Jamal, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, Vasanji Khimji, Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Abdoola Rozak bin Kartas, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Abdul Satar Sob, Mahomed Ismail Karte, Moulvi Abdul Vahed and many others.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed himself highly gratified at seeing such a large assembly that afternoon. He said the presence of so many leading members of the native communities on that occasion conclusively prove that the remedies which were being discovered and used for the purpose of protecting people against plague were fully appreciated by the public. The particular remedy in connection with which the meeting was called was Professor Haffkine's prophylactic against plague. When the serum was first introduced in the city, doubts were expressed as to its efficacy against plague; but those doubts, he was glad to find, were being gradually dispelled and at present not only the experts but the people in general were convinced of the great good achieved by means of this prophylactic. The object of calling the present meeting was to further enlighten the public on the subject and to remove any doubt that might still exist in the minds of some of them. For that purpose it was arranged that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk should address them in Urdu, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed in Gujarati, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna in Marathi, the three languages, which were commonly used in this city. He was sure that these gentlemen would succeed in their object. He knew that there were some who opposed inoculation on the ground of religion. He (the chairman) failed to see what had religion to do with inoculation, nor could he conceive how religion was prejudicially affected by the injection of the plague prophylactic into one's body. He challenged any one present to show that inoculation was against religion. In concluding his remarks, the chairman called upon Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to address the meeting.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur said when he was asked by some of his friends to give a lecture on inoculation at this meeting he was struck with astonishment, because he never thought for a moment that the people of Bombay, who were far more advanced in education than some of the other Presidencies of India, would fail to realise the obvious benefits of the serum discovered by Professor Haffkine. Another thing which surprised him more was the endeavour made by some of his friends to dissuade him from taking part in these proceedings on the ground that it would affect his popularity among the masses. But these attempts at dissuasions made him the more resolved to undertake this task. Let him remind his hearers that he was one of those Mahomedans, who joined the late Sir Syed Ahmed in setting on foot the movement of reform and education amongst their co-religionists, and he knew to what sort of abuse and criticisms they had been subjected by the ignorant and prejudiced anti-reformers. It was the invariable rule in human affairs that whenever any new ideas were started for the amelioration of the moral, mental or physical conditions of the masses, they were opposed by the leaders of the old thought, but in the end right always triumphed over ignorance and prejudice. These considerations made him espouse the cause more strongly than he would otherwise have done; and he considered it his duty, despite all criticisms which he expected to incur, to lay his views before them in the matter. People opposed inoculation through ignorance only, and ignorance was such a disease that no prophylactic could be found for it excepting the strenuous efforts of the leaders of the different communities, whose sole duty was to inoculate people against ignorance and then hand them over to the physician to be inoculated against plague. He was of opinion that it was the duty of every educated and loyal citizen to explain to his ignorant brethern the advantages of inoculation and to assist Government in carrying out plague measures. He then quoted the following lines from the late Lord Lytton in regard to the duties of the educated natives towards the masses: "There is no object which the Government of India has more closely at heart than that the plain principles of its rule should be thoroughly intelligible to its subjects, from the highest to the humblest. But, for my own part, I cannot anticipate the complete attainment of this object until the great precepts of English polity have been translated, not only in the vernacular forms of speech but into vernacular forms of thought. For such an undertaking, it is obvious, that a body of cultivated natives is better fitted than twice the number of English officials, or twenty times the number of European scholars, and I feel truly say that those who succeed in such an undertaking will have, thereby, rendered not only to the Government, but also to all their countrymen, a service that cannot be too highly appreciated." The lecturer then proceeded to trace the origin and history of plague, confining his remarks to its history under the Mahomedan rulers of Arabia and India. In one of the epidemics of plague in Arabia, the lecturer stated, 2,14,000 souls died within three days and 40,000 newly married women became widows. If they compared the figures of the past epidemics with those of their own times, one could not help being struck that they had fared much better than their predecessors and ancestors. The low mortality of the present time was due to the great advance made by the medical science in modern times, and also to the wise, humane, and sympathetic policy of their benign Government. The Government felt for them very keenly and were constantly endeavouring to alleviate human suffering as much as it lay in their power. Would it not be a matter for pity if they in return were to look upon the conduct and policy of Government with feelings of suspicion and doubt? Nothing would pain him more than to find Mahomedans entertaining any misgivings about the measures initiated by Government for the suppression of plague. Mahomedans belonged to that nation which had left a glorious past behind it; they led the thought of Europe for several centuries; and their achievements in medical science did not require any elaboration from him. The ideas entertained by the modern doctors concerning this question tallied exactly with the principles taught by their early Moslem physicians who had left behind them bulky literature on this subject. In concluding his remarks the lecturer referred to the sympathetic attitude taken up by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst in regard to the carrying out of plague measures and the great solicitude evinced by him towards the people during these trying times, and expressed the hope that the people would, when the time came, return their gratitude by raising a statue to his Excellency. He also urged his hearers to do similar honour to Professor Haffkine, who had by his discovery of the plague prophylactic serum laid mankind under an everlasting gratitude. (Applause.)

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that before he came there he was, like the last speaker, warned against taking part in the evening's proceedings at the risk of making himself unpopular, because, it was stated, inoculation was against the Mahomedan religion. But his answer to those who dissuaded him was that as a doctor, he was bound to explain to the meeting the medical aspects of the question and impress upon the people the advantages of inoculation. During the last three years the Bombay public had shown themselves ready to follow any suggestions properly laid before them in regard to plague, and he was sure they would give due consideration to the reasons that would be advanced in favour of inoculation. They found from history that in old times plague carried away thousands of victims in a single day, but the rate of mortality in Bombay was in comparison considerably low, as it had never gone above 400. Bombay was more lucky in this respect than other places in the Presidency. For instance, if the rate of mortality were in Bombay in the same ratio as at Poona, the daily average would go up to 2,000. This favourable result was due to the sympathetic and useful measures carried out by Government with the co-operation of the people. Let the people once be convinced that just as vaccination was a preventive against small-pox, inoculation with prophylactic serum gave protection against plague and they would flock in large numbers to get themselves inoculated. Inoculation had now passed its experimental stage, as was proved by official reports, and the best proof of its usefulness was afforded by the statistics of inoculation among the Khojas. H. H. the Aga Khan had implicit faith in inoculation and had set a noble example to his followers by getting himself inoculated at the earliest opportunity and by giving every assistance in his power for the preparation of the serum. Dr. Ismail then gave figures to show that in the Khoja community a very favourable rate of mortality was obtained by means of inoculation. Out of the total of 13,330 persons of that community, 5,184 were inoculated and 8,146 remained uninoculated during the period between December 27, 1897 and April 20, 1898, and the average daily strength of the inoculated was 3,814 and of the uninoculated 9,516. The result was that 3 deaths from plague and 4 from other causes took place in the 3,814 inoculated; while the uninoculated 9,516 had 59 deaths in babies below 3 years and in old people above 60; and 118 deaths from all causes, including plague. During the period between 20th April, 1898, and 16th September, 1898, out of 10,000 Khojas in Bombay 5,164 were inoculated. Of these 3 died of plague giving an average of 3·4 per 1,000; and 20 died of other causes. Of the uninoculated, 31 died of plague showing an average of 6 per thousand, and 158 died of other diseases. Dr. Ismail in conclusion exhorted his co-religionists to come forward and avail themselves of the advantages offered by inoculation.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Moulvi Hidayatula next addressed the meeting and appealed to the people in most eloquent terms to get themselves inoculated. Moulvi Hidayatulla assured the Mahomedans that their religion was in no way opposed to inoculation, which was simply a new method of treating the disease.

After according a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESS

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made on Madras in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 4 3-16d.

For Consols the quotation yesterday was 105 5 16ex. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 103 1-2 ; while Paris Exchange on London remained at 25 24 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. lower, at 112 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £65 5-8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 3-16d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal continued at 59 1-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4 86 dollars. Yellow metal was quoted at 6 13 16.

To-day Consol's were quoted at 105 3-16 ex. French Rentes recovered 1-4 per cent, to 100 3-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-4 cent. higher, at 25 24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent, to 112 1-2 ; while Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent, to £65 9-16. Bar Silver further advanced 1-8d. to 27 5-16d. per oz. ; and remained in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still quoted at 4 86 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday. Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged ; and for American Arrivals the extreme quotations were 3 13-32d. per lb. for September delivery, and 3 21-64d. for January-February. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Prices, both Spot and for Arrival, were unchanged all round to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The Sales for the day aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats ; and the Imports were 5,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals easier. The Manchester market closed quiet. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 4,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 38,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 16,000 bales greater, at 54,000 bales. The week's Imports were 2,000 bales less, at 7,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 55,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 890,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday, to 6 1-4 cents per lb ; December Futures were 7 points higher, at 5 98 cents, and March 8 points, at 6 11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales.

There were no further changes in the quotation for Cotton in New York to-day, Ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 6 1-4 cents, December at 5 98 cents, and March at 6 11 cents. The Receipts at the ports were 17,000 bales.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet, with a small business passing. In prices the feeling is strong.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are quiet but firm.

Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	706	bales.
Wheat	5,868	cwts.
Linseed	4,234	,,
Rapeseed	5,699	,,
Gingellyseed	731	,,
Poppyseed	833	,,
Castorseed	915	,,
Rice	8,551	,,

FREIGHTS are a quiet market.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with little business reported either way, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs	176 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with 98 1-2 quoted for Money, 3 1-2 per Cents, 98 1-4 for Account, and 92 1-9 for Threes.

SHARES.—The market is quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here this morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here this morning.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay this morning.
The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta arrived at Hong Kong, from Bombay, at daylight, on the 2nd inst.
The same Co.'s s. s. Chusan left Hong Kong, *en route* to Bombay, on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd August, as compared with the statement of 15th August, 1899 :—

Liabilities.	August 15. Rs.	A.	P.	August 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,12,845	14	4	1,70,89,584	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,23,44,037	5	10	5,33,73,322	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,71,382	0	9	2,31,975	13	6
Sundries	22,15,216	6	10	22,20,096	12	2
	10,53,43,481	11	9	10,24,14,989	13	5

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	78,83,547	0	0	73,78,501	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	81,51,933	0	0	81,40,328	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,67,49,733	5	2	1,71,58,017	1	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,03,21,081	10	3	2,06,49,617	0	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,61,03,269	15	0	1,67,35,091	11	1
Balances with other Banks.	4,76,359	1	4	2,27,011	8	5
Bullion	6,070	3	7	5,815	3	7
Dead Stock	13,12,466	13	3	13,12,442	1	2
Stamps	9,236	1	11	9,615	2	7
Sundries	16,81,253	8	1	16,05,986	9	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,01,59,752	8	2	1,13,04,142	14	0
Do. at Branches	2,34,83,616	9	0	1,78,27,403	6	2
Rs.	10,53,43,481	11	9	10,24,14,989	13	5

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 26th August, 1899 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 26,15,276 12 4			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,84,513 4 11	40,99,789	1	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	263,21,158	15	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	40,247	6	11
Sundries	1,75,612	7	9
Total	390,36,807	15	6

Assets.			
Government Securities	93,64,916	14	0
Other authorised Investments	8,17,776	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	38,72,812	5	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	42,04,949	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased	45,37,396	15	11
Balances with other Banks	9,13,349	1	9
Bullion	1,705	0	10
Dead stock	9,03,019	3	9
Stamps	11,278	3	3
Sundries	81,991	4	0
	245,09,168	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	145,27,639	8	4
Total	390,36,807	15	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ILLSLEY—September 2, at Bombay, the wife of Henry J Illsley, Manager of Marcks and Co., Ld., Poona, of a daughter. English papers please copy.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STOKES—August 10, Barcelona, Sandown, Isle of Wight, wife of Lieut-Col A H Stokes, A, M. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SUTTON—PRICE—August 3, at St Petrox Church, Dartmouth, Capt F G H Sutton, Indian Staff Corps, to Emily May, daughter of F G S Price.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAMFIELD—August 27, at Ajmala, Nathia Gali, the wife of Captain H J K Bamfield, I M S, of a son.
MANGIN—August 25, at Cliffden, Murree, the wife of Captain F M Mangin, R A M S, of a daughter.
OLLOCK—on the 25, at Sheikh Budin, the wife of Lieut-Col J A H Pollock, 1st Sikh Infantry, of a son.
SAWERS—August 24, at 45, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, the wife of C D Sawers, Manager, National Bank of India, Ld, Delhi, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1899.

THE able and convincing appeal of Dr. Balchandra Krishna to educated Natives to use their influence to induce the uneducated masses to resort freely to inoculation, as the only means of escaping the heavy mortality which threatens the City from a fourth epidemic of plague, ought to do good. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. B. A. Koor and other enlightened Mahomedans are endeavouring to arouse the Mussulman community to the urgent necessity of resorting to inoculation before the epidemic actually breaks out. There is no time to lose. For already plague cases of a very severe type are daily occurring, especially in Mandvie, where the three previous epidemics had their origin. In the opinion of the experienced plague authorities, these cases are likely to multiply rapidly, especially in view of the failure of the rains. It will be remembered that one of the conditions preceding the first outbreak in 1896 was the premature cessation of the monsoon. Dr. Balchandra points to the dreadful experience through which Poona is now passing as a serious warning to Bombay. The capital of the Deccan refused to be benefited by the means which rescued Dharwar, Hubli, Belgaum, Damaun, Lanowli, and other places, from a heavy mortality, with the result that this, the most recent visitation, exceeds in virulence any of those preceding it. The mortality rose to some two hundred a day. A similar proportion in Bombay would mean a mortality of 2,000 per diem. The men of light and leading in Poona have just memorialised Government to abandon all preventive measures on the very disputable ground that such measures have had no effect whatever in mitigating the severity of the different outbreaks. It would be nearer the truth to say that the successive concessions made by Government to the *laissez-faire* spirit of the Poona people have led to the increase in the mortality. If we mistake not that is the view taken by the Government of India, who are urging that, in view of recent plague developments threatening to infect the whole presidency, energetic measures should again be employed to get the epidemic under control. It is also proposed that, in view of the annual recurrence of the disease, steps should be taken to rebuild the infected areas on the lines contemplated by the Bombay Improvement Trust. Dr. Bhalchandra expressed surprise that in Poona medical men, who ought to have known better, advised the people against inoculation, and that even in Bombay men who claim to be educated have taken the same course. These blind guides have not realised the grave responsibility they incur in giving such mischievous, not to say murderous, advice. They are morally answerable for the lives of their countrymen whom they deter from making use of the means of saving themselves from the plague. It is the perversity of human nature that makes bad advice so readily followed, while good advice for the most part falls on deaf ears.

The Acting Health Officer, Mr. J. Leask, has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner a valuable report on the special sanitary defects existing in Mandvie, that would account for three successive epidemics having started from that quarter of the City. He also deals with the possible means of preventing the fourth epidemic, with which we are now threatened. In 1896 the number of houses infected was just under 400. In the next year there were nearly 600, and in 1898 626 houses were infected. It is a peculiarity of plague that a house, once seriously invaded, remains a focus of the disease for successive years. Plague has become endemic in Mandvie, that ward never having been free form the infection since 1896. Mr. Leask considers that the probable explanation of the fact that the various outbreaks have commenced in that locality is to be found in the proximity of the docks and harbour, which facilitates the passage of rats to the shore. Nearly the whole of the grain and seatrade of Bombay is confined to that district. The grain is stored on the ground floors of dwelling-houses, thus attracting the enormous rat population of the railway yards, where grain is unloaded. The Hindu inhabitants do nothing to discourage this invasion, regarding the killing of rats as sinful. The tenement houses above the grain godowns are badly ventilated. Add to these conditions the overflow of water, which make the houses damp and unhealthy, and the habits and mode of life of important classes of the population, who, though comparatively well-to-do and even rich, live penuriously and are imperfectly nourished. The conclusion is that, as matters now are, there are no means at the disposal of the Health Department to prevent another epidemic of plague overflowing ftom Mandvie into the rest of the City, though its severity may, to a certain extent, be mitigated. The only effectual means of preventing another epidemic in the district, in Mr. Leask's view, is the burning down of the whole district, or the evacuation of all the houses, and stationing a cordon of military or police to prevent re-occupation. These means being admittedly impracticable, Mr. Leask suggests that, when a second case of plague occurs in any one house within ten days, the whole of the floor, or a portion of the dwelling infected should be vacated for one month. He also recommends that the storage of grain, seeds, or any kind of merchandise likely to encourage rats, should be prohibited in the ground flour of dwellings. He would also encourage inoculation by every possible means, as well as active measures for the extirpation of rats.

Dr. Cayley, the Health Officer of No. 1 Division of the Mandvie District, has also sent in a report to the Commissioner, in which he ascribes the three successive epidemics emanating from Mandvie to storing grain in the ground-floors of inhabited houses, a practice peculiar to Mandvie, and one which he considers the chief cause of the permanence of plague in that populous quarter. Every ground-floor in Mandvie swarms with rats. The virus of plague would soon die out, Dr. Cayley says, if its virulence was not renewed by the passage of the microbe through susceptible animals or human beings. The rats in the infected godowns get the plague, and convey the disease through the buildings. When they migrate, they carry the plague with them to other parts of the City. There is hardly a house in Mandvie with sufficient ventilation. Buildings, several storeys high, fronting on a narrow road, have at the back only a narrow gully, two or three feet wide, on the other side of which rise other houses of several storeys. These back-to-back houses can never be thoroughly ventilated, and when an infectious disease makes its entrance, it is impossible to eliminate it. Dr. Cayley observes that even in England typhus fever was not banished from back-to-back houses until one block or the other was removed. In Mandvie, many buildings have no frontage at all, the approach to the entrance being given by narrow alleys, five feet wide. This is the state of things in the whole of the district west of the railway, the lofty buildings being absolutely devoid of through ventilation. Naturally they become the foci of epidemic disease of the type of plague. Taken in connection with the grain godowns in the tenement houses, this condition of things fully explains why Mandvie was an excellent nursery for plague in the last three years. Dr. Cayley recommends the removal of all grain stored in dwelling-houses, and the absolute prohibition of the storage in them of any article of food that might attract rats. He strongly advocates the removal of buildings which interfere with the ventilation of others. This would involve the practical rebuilding of Mandvie, so that every chawl should have an air space in front and back of, at least, the height of the building on one side, and half the height on the other. The Divisional Health Officer is clearly right in declaring that it would be far cheaper in the long run to deal with the sanitation of Mandvie "thoroughly and at once as plague is likely to survive permanently in Mandvie as long as the present insanitary conditions are allowed to exist." Time will not allow this drastic remedy to be applied with sufficient promptitude to avert a fourth epidemic being started in that district. But short of a complete remedy, much might be done to improve the conditions within, say, the present month. There is no reason why an order should not be issued for the immediate removal of grain from the ground-floor of all dwellings. In certain cases an alternative might be given : the dwelling rooms of infected houses being evacuated by all lodgers who cannot show that they have been protected by inoculation. Evacuation should be rigorously enforced from the well-known buildings where fifteen, twenty, and more plague cases have occurred during each of the past three years. Whatever is done should be done at once to meet a pressing and very serious danger.

THE extremely valuable work done by the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India is shown by the quinquennial report for the period from 1894 to 1898. Remarkable progress has been made in regard to each of the threefold objects of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which are :—to provide medical tuition for women, medical relief, and to supply trained female nurses and mid-wives. Under the first head, in addition to the numerous classes, training colleges, and schools, previously in existence, new classes have been formed during the past five years at Dacca, Patna, Bijapur, Patiala, Hyderabad (Sind), Travancore, and elsewhere. While in 1893 the number of students was 192, in 1898 it was 324, and compared with five years ago the increase in the number has reached 100. Of these 324 students, 13 are Europeans, 51 Eurasians and East Indians, and the remaining 260 are Bengalis, Hindustanis, Mahomedans, Burmese, Parsees, and Native Christians. It is interesting to note that 121 ladies of the assistant-surgeon class, 191 hospital assistants, and over 1,400 nurses, mid-wives and compounders, have been granted certificates since the Association first urged the importance of female medical education. There are now about 250 hospitals and dispensaries where female medical aid is available for the women of India, and most of these are directly governed or aided by, or are affiliated to, the Association. A total of over 24 lakhs of rupees has been spent by the Association on hospital buildings since it began its beneficent work, and of this sum about seven lakhs have been expended during the past five years. Whereas at the end of 1893 there were working under the fund thirteen lady doctors of the first grade, 42 assistant-surgeons, and 45 hospital assistants, the numbers last year had been increased to 35 lady doctors, 75 assistant-surgeons, and 257 hospital assistants. It is pointed out, however, that the large increase in the number of hospital assistants is due to the inclusion of returns from several quarters which had not previously sent in annual reports. A gratifying feature of the Association's work has been the undoubted service some of its employes have been able to render the Government in the protracted fight against plague. The most effective proof of the Association's success, however, is to be found in the numbers of patients who have received medical treatment by its aid. In 1889 there were 5,600 in-patients and 274,000 out-patients treated at the hospitals ; in 1893 the hospitals treated 13,000 in-patients, and 588,000 outside. During the past five years, these figures show a great jump, and there has been, in addition, a very large number of persons receiving free treatment at their homes, thanks, no doubt, to the increase in the number of trained medical women. The statistics for the past year are :—in-patients 30,500 ; out-patients, treated in hospital 1,419,100, treated free at home 35,200 ; or a grand total of 1,484,800 persons, who during the last twelve months received the benefits of the Institution's beneficent work. During 1898 the number of patients treated was five times greater than that of ten years ago, and considerably more than double that of 1893. Surely it is unnecessary to say anything more in commendation of the Association and its wide-reaching and beneficial labours.

THERE is much virtue in an "if," as Sir George Willis, G. C. B., has just demonstrated. According to the reports of a speech which he delivered at Bournemouth, he made an attack upon the "Naval Annual," which was founded by Lord Brassey and is now edited by his son, the Hon. T. A. Brassey. Sir George Willis said he was unable to understand how the Government could permit the publication in the "Annual" of information most detrimental to the public safety. From 1884 to 1889 Sir George Willis held the command of the Southern District at home, and in this address to the Bournemouth Primrose League he alleged that the secrets and weak points of naval defence at Portsmouth, which had been unknown to himself as the official head of the district, were revealed in Lord Brassey's "Annual." The gravamen of the charge was contained in the assertion that these facts must have been concocted, or obtained by a breach of faith, by Lord Brassey when Secretary of the Admiralty, or by his son while he was Private Secretary to Earl Spencer, when the latter was First Lord of the Admiralty, from 1892 to 1895. The sequel to Sir George's speech is rather entertaining. Lord Brassey, to whom the cable message was shown, at once repudiated the charge, and characterised it as "simply a piece of electioneering work." Everything in the "Naval Annual," he explained, is a reprint of information published to the whole world by the several Governments, and his personal contribution had nothing whatever to do with the defence of Portsmouth. As his Lordship pointed out, the true explanation of the attack is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that the Hon. T. A. Brassey, the editor of the "Annual," happens to be the Liberal Candidate for Eastbourne, and Sir George Willis, when he made his speech, was supporting the Conservative candidate. Political strife is always the more amusing for the introduction of these little piquant touches, and Sir George has since written to the *Times* explaining things away. He says that he was "not correctly reported," and that what he actually said was that, "if" the article in the "Naval Annual" referring to the defences of Portsmouth was prepared while Lord Brassey was Secretary to the Admiralty, then a breach of faith must have been committed by him. As an illustration of an attack founded on an hypothesis resting on an "if" the incident is interesting ; but Sir George Willis's explanation was not forthcoming until attention had been called to the matter in the House of Commons.

WITH reference to programmes of Indian and Colonial reliefs recently issued, it is notified that the Indian Transport No. 1 Dunera, now leaves Southampton about September 7 instead of August 18 and proceeds *viâ* Suez instead of the Cape.

CAPTAIN S. GRAHAM, recently appointed to "D" Battery R. H. A. at Umballa, has been directed to proceed to Kirkee to take up the appointment of Adjutant, R. H. A. at that station.

ONE of the signs of the restored confidence on the decline of the plague in Poona is that several shopkeepers of Main Street who have temporarily closed their premises are now re-opening.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain Robert Balmain Low, D.S.O., 9th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, G.C.B., commanding the Forces, Bombay, and Mabel Violet (Dolly), younger daughter of Colonel R. H. O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O.

DURING the interval of the Kent v. Australian match at Canterbury the other day, an interesting presentation was made to Lord and Lady Harris of Silver-gilt plate, which had been subscribed for by members of the Band of Brothers, in celebration of their silver wedding. The presentation, which took place outside Lord Harris's tent, was made by Sir E. Leigh Pemberton in the presence of a distinguished company. Lord Harris, in reply, said they would, he was sure, forgive him if he was very brief. Lady Harris and himself were inclined to feel that their innings had attracted rather more attention than they had anticipated, and more commendation than, in their opinion, it deserved, but they felt most sincerely another mark of the great kindness of their friends in Kent.

THE entries for the Calcutta Senior Rugby Cup include the present holders (City and Suburban), the Black Watch, Garden Reach, Howrah, Fort, the Gloucesters, the Buffs, the Border Regiment, the South Lancashires and the Munsters. In the first round only the six local teams will meet.

NEWS has been received in Bombay of the death of Mr. Theodore Beck, Principal of the Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, which took place at Simla on Saturday night.

THE Hon'ble Arnold White, the new Chief Justice of Madras, was entertained at dinner by the members of the Madras Bar and Attorneys Associations on Thursday night.

AT Amritsar, a young man, named Bhagwan dass, has been arrested on a charge of assaulting a girl of six years of age. The girl is now lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

BOTH Trincomalie and Batticaloa, in Ceylon, recently had the good fortune to have a maiden Sessions, that is a Sessions without any cases to try. The presiding Commissioner was accordingly presented with a pair of white gloves by the Fiscal.

A WOMAN of the Buniah caste murdered her son the other day at the village of Margaom, Satara Collectorate. The accused is said to have committed the crime as she was not of good character, and in consequence of some disputes with her son on this account she put an end to his life.

A MEETING of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities was convened, yesterday afternoon, at Grant Road, to explain to them the advantages of inoculation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji presided, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna were among the speakers.

THE London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that a paper on copyright in news has been read at the conference of the Institute of Journalists. It claimed the legal recognition of the right to enjoy the product of individual enterprise, and received strong approval. It was resolved in connection with the Bill now before Parliament to represent the views of the Institute.

MR. SAVAGE LANDOR, of Tibetan fame, is again at Almora, whence, nothing daunted by his former terrible experiences, he apparently contemplates another plunge into the wilds. This time we hear that his objective is Nepal, a country about which there is still a good deal to be known, and where, no doubt, Mr. Landor may with luck encounter adventures not unworthy to be set beside those of his earlier journey.

THE King of Siam has apparently approved of the railway proposals made to him by the Commissioner whom he despatched to England. The Commissioner sent a mass of details as to the securing of material, engineers and skilled British railway men. The King, while expressing satisfaction with the Report, has indicated his desire for information on points like the cost of boring through mountainous parts. The question whether the scheme will be carried out at once will depend upon the exchequer.

THE Sub-Judge of Madura has just dismissed the claim of an astrologer and palmist for remuneration against two wealthy Nattukottah Chetties as per terms alleged to have been agreed upon for examining horoscopes and recording the daily events of future years and performing purificatory ceremonies. The Judge held that the pretension to tell fortunes was calculated to deceive the public, and that an agreement founded on the supposed benefit to be derived herefrom was fraudulent, and accordingly unlawful.

THE Madras Government is about to issue a very important paper on Railed Roads, *i. e.*, Light Railways, by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Consulting Engineer for Railways. The paper will deal with the subject not so much from the engineering standpoint as from the standpoints of finance, law, procedure, etc., and it is primarily intended for the guidance of District Boards, District officials and private capitalists. It will be circulated for discussion and suggestions in view of the approaching amendment of the District Boards Act.

THE only important business at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association was the increase in the entrance fee together with the annual subscription, and the confirmation of the rule affecting the sale of baled jute for delivery within three months from date. The speech of the Chairman, Mr. H. M. Ross, showed that the present position of the Committee is "one of observation." The Chairman also paid a graceful tribute to the retiring Chairman, Mr. W. B. Mactavish, in which all who know Mr. Mactavish will heartily join.

AT Calcutta, on Friday, two native carters were charged with causing hurt to Mr. G. Griffin, Assistant Wharf Superintendent, Juggernath Ghat, by assaulting him with their whips. Their bullocks had strayed into the wharf enclosure, and under orders Mr. Griffin and his peon caught them. The carters remonstrated with the peon and struck him. Mr. Griffin went to the assistance of the peon and five or six carters struck him with the butt end of their whips. Two of the accused were arrested and the others ran away. In cross-examination for the defence, Mr. Griffin said he was positive that the first accused struck him but was not sure about the second accused. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

AT Lumding Junction Station, on the Gauhati Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, a trollyman, by the name of Tikoo, working under the Assistant Engineer, 1-15th Division, was recently found missing in the morning, and on a search being made, his umbrella, turban and a piece of cloth were found near the railway points. The story told by an eye-witness is that the man had been grabbed up by a female tiger who had her cubs near the place at the time. The man had no stick to defend himself with, but he nevertheless stood face to face with the tigress and had a rough time of it, with the cubs tackling him at the same time. The tigress, of course, walked off with him at last, and all that was found of the unfortunate man were a few bones, giving evidence of the meal the tigress and her cubs must have made.

IN giving Burma a Chief Court consisting of two Barristers and two Civilian Judges, the Government are at all events doing better and more wisely for that province than for the Punjab. There, as everyone knows, there is but one Barrister, one Native and five Civilian Judges. The Acts of Parliament applying to the four High Courts of India do not, of course, touch the Chief Court, but in ignoring the spirit of those Acts regarding the proportion of Civilian and Barrister Judges on the many occasions when opportunity for a broader-minded policy offered Government have invariably taken a course which has afforded no reason for congratulation either on its adoption or its results. Quite recently the opportunity arose for bringing in a Barrister as Chief Judge in the interests of the public service, and there is no doubt that for that appointment a strong man and sound lawyer could have been found, for whom a puisne judgeship in Lahore has no attractions. But other interests and considerations prevailed again. It will be a little difficult, however, for the Government to reconcile the policy now adopted in the case of the new Chief Court of Burma with that which has so consistently swayed their dealings with the Chief Court of the Punjab.

ONE of those extraordinary cases that police work in India occasionally brings to light came to notice recently almost accidentally in a district of the N. W. P. Two Constables, Nobhat Singh and Rup Ram, while patrolling on their beat, overheard in conversation that a mali, named Durba, had murdered his wife. They took the man to the Police Station at once, and he there stated before the officer in charge that his wife had been suffering from leprosy ; that latterly the complaint had become worse ; and that the woman had desired to be buried alive in order that her children should not inherit the disease. In compliance with her importunities he and his son dug a hole outside the village and buried the woman alive in it, four neighbours assisting them in covering the unhappy creature in. The six accused have been arrested, and have confessed to the deed before a magistrate. There seems to be no doubt about the truth of the story, that the woman sacrificed herself for the sake of her children, and that her husband and those who helped him acted in good faith. The superstition, however, that the self-immolation of a leper is a protection against the transmission of the taint would appear to be a very rare one. Perhaps among those of our readers who are well versed in the subjects of Folk Lore and Traditions there are some who can furnish us with other instances.

MAHOMED SHERIF, the Mahdist Chief, who has just fallen in an encounter with the Egyptian troops on the White Nile, has held a prominent position in the Soudan from the commencement of the Mahdist movement. Originally coming into eminence at Khartoum as a man of devotion and an expounder of the scriptures, it was to his school that the Mahdi Mahomed Ahmad repaired in the days of his novitiate. The orthodox Sheikh, however, was eventually scandalised by the pretensions of his disciple, and drove him out of his academy with ignominy as a rebel. But when the Mahdi had annihilated the force of Hicks and was marching upon Khartoum, Mahomed Sherif, vanquished by these proofs of his divine mission or yielding to motives of expediency, came into the victor's camp to make his submission. The Mahdi, who was a man of generosity of character, very unlike his successor, received his old master kindly, and eventually named him as one of the three Khalifas to whom he bequeathed his inheritance. The absorption of all the temporal power by the Khalifa Abdullahi did not leave much room for the other two in the State, and the fact that Mahomed Sherif met his end in company with the sons of the late Mahdi se

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TRANSVAAL NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Mr. Fischer is again at Pretoria conferring with the Transvaal Executive, which has requested the Volksraad to postpone their discussion until Monday because the reply to the latest Imperial despatch is not ready.

COLONEL MACDONALD UNDER ORDERS FOR THE CAPE.

It is understood that Colonel Hector Macdonald has been requested to be ready for service in South Africa should hostilities break out in that quarter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCHES TO THE TRANSVAAL.

SEPT. 2.

The British despatches to the Transvaal have been published and confirm what has already been telegraphed.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his despatch of the 28th August, reminds the Transvaal Government that there are other matters of difference which will not be settled by the grant of the Franchise to the Uitlanders, and which are no proper subjects for arbitration. These, Mr. Chamberlain says, should be settled concurrently with the question now under discussion, and form with arbitration the subjects for consideration at the proposed Conference at Capetown.

THE TRANSVAAL AGREES TO A CONFERENCE.

Reuter's special correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that the Transvaal has replied to Mr. Chamberlain's, despatch of the 28th August, and, it is understood, agrees to the proposed Conference at Capetown, and promises to explain the working of the Franchise and accept any suggestions.

MORE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

The First Royal Dragoons have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start for the Cape at three days' notice in the event of hostilities.

GENERAL BULLER SAILS FOR THE CAPE

The "Saturday Review" states that General Sir Redvers Buller sails on the 9 h inst. to assume command of the forces in South Africa.

EDITORS ARRESTED AT JOHANNESBURG ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON.

Mr. Pakeman, the editor of the Johannesburg "Leader," has been arrested on a charge of high treason and remanded in custody.

A warrant has also been issued for the apprehension of Mr. Moneypenny, the editor of the "Star" at Johannesburg.

SENTENCE ON A BOER FOR INCITING.

A Boer named Viljoen has been tried on a charge of inciting the natives of Bechuanaland to revolt, and has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in default of sureties.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE CRISIS.

SEPT. 3.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech to his constituents at Fife, said he did not believe that anything has occurred in the Transvaal to bring us within measurable distance of war, which would be a reproach to statesmanship, and a calamity to civilization.

LATEST BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

The following is the latest betting on the St. Leger :—

3 to 1 on Flying Fox.
100 to 30 against Caiman.
20 to 1 against Victoria May.
20 to 1 against Skopos.
20 to 1 against Dominie II.
33 to 1 against Frontier.
33 to 1 against Manners.
33 to 1 against Scintillant.
33 to 1 against Birkenhead.
33 to 1 against Corposant.
33 to 1 against Musa.

Only the first five horses above quoted are probable starters.

THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

VERDICT EXPECTED ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The verdict in the Dreyfus Court-Martial is expected on Friday next.

The evidence during the past week has chiefly been expert and in a great measure a repetition of the evidence given in the Court of Cassation.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICTIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 2,

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires :—"The Dreyfus trial is expected to end next week.

"The Paris correspondent of the *Times* expresses the hope that the prisoner will outlast the terrible ordeal. He says he has become extremely thin, so that, under the uniform resumed by him, you see a mere skeleton.

"General lassitude seems to prevail in Court. The temperature, heightened by the passionate tone of discussion, will be dangerous for the health of the prisoner if the trial is inordinately prolonged. Dreyfus's counsel seem themselves to dread such a prolongation."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

In the match between Surrey and Hampshire the latter team was beaten by an innings and 230 runs.

In the match between the Australians and Mr. C. Thornton's England XI., the result was a draw.

Lancashire vs. Middlesex and Essex vs. Warwickshire were also draws.

Kent has beaten Sussex by nine wickets.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI COMMAND.

Colonel Dorwood has been appointed to the command at Wei-Hai-Wei.

CALCUTTA SHIP ON FIRE.

The Dundonald from Calcutta, with a cargo of 16,000 bales of jute, is on fire in Boulogne Docks.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, SEPT. 1,

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

FORTHCOMING CAVALRY INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry leaves Simla on the 15th October on tour, visiting Loralai on the 19th, Fort Sandeman 23rd, Quetta 29th, Dera Ghazi Khan 6th November, Dera Ismail Khan 9th, Edwardesabad 12th, Kohat 15th, Nowshera 21st, Rawalpindi 23rd, Sialkot 26th, Meean Meer 30th, Ferozepore 2nd December, Umballa 6th, Meerut 12th, and Bareilly 21st.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

A GLOOMY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The crop reports issued to-day are gloomy. They show that in Rajputana agricultural operations are at a standstill, and cattle generally are deteriorating owing to scarcity of fodder and barani. Crops are withering in the Punjab. A heavy rise in prices is reported in all food-grains, wheat in Ferozepur going up from 18 to 13 seers per rupee since last week, while fodder is beginning to be insufficient and crops in southern portion of the province are suffering. In Bombay Presidency more rain is described as urgently wanted everywhere to save the remaining early crops and for late sowings. In Mysore also standing crops are reported as withering everywhere for want of rain. In Central Provinces alone has the position materially improved, which is owing to recent rain, while in North-West Provinces the outturn of early autumn crops, which are being harvested, is described as only moderate owing to excessive rain at the outset and the break which occurred subsequently. The numbers under relief are 23,270 in Rajputana and 9,417 in Central Provinces. The provincial report from the latter area adds that the first relief necessitated by the present drought is being started in Balaghat, the only district in which general distress has so far declared itself.

A supplementary report shows that the rainfall from the 1st June last up to date has been barely half the normal throughout Bombay, Berar, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana.

KIRKEE GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

Consequent upon the introduction of cordite for breechloading guns and howitzers, the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory has become unnecessary, and the Government of India have sanctioned its being closed from 1st April next.

INVALIDED SOLDIERS.

The Government of India have called for another season's experiment to be made, as last year, of sending parties of invalided British soldiers for sea-trips.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

A pupil teacher, named Ross Lawrence, of the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, has been bitten by a mad dog and despatched to Paris for treatment.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

Arrangements are being made by the military authorities for a camp at Delhi for a party of Austrian astronomers, who will visit India during October next on a scientific mission.

SERVICES ITEMS.

The "Gazette," P.W.D., announces that Mr. P. P. Desai has been granted six months' extension of leave ; Major E. A. Waller three months' leave.

In the Home Department, Lieutenant Browne, I. M. S., Madras ; Captain Pond, 5th Bengal Infantry ; Captain Macgregor, 2nd Royal Scotts ; Captain Wilkins, 14th Bombay Infantry; and Captain Grace, 5th Bombay Infantry, are posted for plague duty in Bombay.

The "Gazette," Military Department, says that General Sir H. Prendergast, late of Madras Engineers, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Consequent on retirement of Honorary Lieutenant Young, Conductor E. Lean, Sub-Conductors F. Leason and N. Copeman have each received a step in the Public Works services.

Second-Lieutenant N. C. Bannatyne is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Assistant Surgeons M. Caldira, D. Walker, J. Deas, and L. Scott are gazetted a step in promotion in the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service, vice Maloney, retired, while Assistant Surgeons A. Dias, D. Fonseca, A. Gardiner, and J. Letwitch have received promotion, vice Rebeiro, retired.

DEATH OF MR. BECK, PRINCIPAL OF THE ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The cause of Mahomedan education in India has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Theodore Beck, Principal, Aligarh College. Mr. Beck joined Mrs. Beck in Simla two months ago in bad health from overwork. He had dysentry, but nothing much was thought of his illness until about fortnight ago, when abscess of the liver was discovered. Since than he had been operated upon three times, but never really rallied, and, despite all medical science and careful nursing could do, expired last night. Wide sympathy is felt throughout Simla, where the great work in connection with the Aligarh College done by the deceased, who was still quite a young man, is rightly held in the highest esteem. He leaves a wife and a baby a few weeks old.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

RANGOON, SEPT. 2.

The further hearing of the outrage case at Rangoon was proceeded with on Friday, which was occupied by Counsel arguing as to the admissibility of statements made by the soldiers of the West Kent Regiment to their officers and to the Court of Enquiry. Counsel for the defence tried to show that inducements were held out to the men. He called Major Morse, commanding the regiment at the time ; and also said there was some inducement which was held out subsequently by Captain Burt.

Major Morse deposed that seven of the accused were brought before him on June 13th, and Sullivan was produced as evidence against all of them. He spoke to each of the accused to this effect :—"It will be better for you and the regiment to speak the truth," and then he stated the case against them, continuing "If this woman is proved to be a bad character there has been no crime committed ; if, on the other hand, it is proved you have committed a very serious crime, you are liable to twenty years."

To Mr. Fox—He did not consider he was holding out any inducement to the men to confess. He added he told no one of this previously. He did not mention it at the Court of Enquiry or to the Commissioner of Police.

THE RANGOON THUGGEE CASES.

SENTENCES OF DEATH.

The first of what is known as the thuggee cases was concluded to-day, Shahbaz Khan, Mehtab Khan, and the Burmese woman, Mah Sin, being sentenced to death for murder. Several other cases are on for hearing against the accused, whose *modus operandi* was the same in all cases, and it was only by the merest accident that the police heard of these organized murders. Mr. Skinner, Superintendent, Railway Police, while enquiring into an attempted poisoning case on the railway, interviewed one of the present accused, who became very talkative and put the police into possession of clues, which they worked up with great success, the crime being proved up to the hilt. The poison used seems to have been *dhatura*. Another member of the gang, who turned approver, committed suicide in Rangoon town-lock up a few weeks ago. The number of the murders perpetrated by these miscreants is not known, but it is certainly not less than a dozen, and probably several times that number.

THE CALCUTTA Y. M. C. A. SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The Metropolitan has written Mr. Campbell White, Genl. Secretary, the following letter concerning the proposed new buildings and the scheme for the Y.M.C.A., Calcutta :—"The object of the Young Men's Christian Association is one of the noblest in the world. It is to hold out the hand of sympathy to young men at an anxious and arduous time when they are entering upon the solemn responsibilities of life. It is to unite all Christians in one common effort—sacred beneficence for Christ and for human souls. A young man, if left to himself amidst the temptations of a great city in which he has no friends, is only too likely to go wrong. But, if he be placed in good surroundings and makes noble friendships, if he finds elevating influences and interests, if he realizes every day that he is called to live as a member of the Christian State and the Christian Church, he will gain unspeakable strength. It is in this view that I give cordial support to the new undertaking of the Young Men's Christian Association in Calcutta. It is much needed and it has, I believe, been well considered, and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon it."

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Seven new cases of plague occured in Calcutta on Friday, but no deaths. Seven deaths of previous dates were reported that day. The total mortality on Thursday was fifty-six.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 3.

There were 140 cases and 123 deaths recorded in the city, yesterday, the total mortality being 139 ; in the Cantonment, 16 cases and 11 deaths ; in the suburban area, 6 cases and 3 deaths ; in the district, 114 cases and 78 deaths.

To-day's returns give 136 cases and 116 deaths ; in the city the total mortality being 140 ; in Sukerwar, 14 cases 10 deaths ; in Raviwar, 20 cases and 15 deaths ; in Sadaseo, 11 cases and 10 deaths ; in Shanwar, 10 cases and 9 deaths ; in Kasba, 19 cases and 16 deaths ; in Somwar, 12 cases and 10 deaths ; in Bhowani, 8 cases ; in the Cantonment, 12 cases and 10 deaths ; in the suburban area, 4 case and 2 deaths ; in the district, 98 cases and 62 deaths ; 10 in Kuranbhuj (Bhor State) ; 15 in Charkoli ; in Yerrandawne, 11 cases ; in Hadapsar 10 cases ; in Kirkee 3 cases ; and in Gavni, 9 cases.

VIRULENT TYPE OF PLAGUE FROM JUNE LAST EXEMPLIFIED.

From the following data it will be seen that within three months of this year the Poona Plague Returns, including the Cantoment, City, and suburban area, in number equalised the last three years' figures :—From September, 1896, to 31st May, 1897, 2,118 cases and 1,564 death; from 1st June, 1897 to 31st May, 1898, 6,561 cases and 4,984 deaths ; from 1st June, 1898, to 31st May, 1899, 1,118 cases and 1,017 deaths ; from 1st June to 2nd September, 1899, 9,791 cases and 7,618 deaths.

The plague this year was of a virulent type.

REGIMENTAL CELEBRATION AT SECUNDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 3.

The Lincoln Regiment celebrated the fall of Khartoum with all possible enthusiasm yesterday. The night previous the officers gave a ball to the whole of Hyderabad society, at which Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden, General Tucker, and the officers of every regiment in the garrison were present. The next morning the regiment paraded and Colonel Simpson, Commanding, addressed his men, stating in inspiriting terms that, so long as the British nation were satisfied that the regiment had done its duty in the Soudan, they ought be content, and not permit an excess of enthusiasm in commemorating their triumphs, which any other British regiment might also have achieved.

The rest of the day was observed as a general holiday, when a special breakfast was provided. Sports were held in the afternoon, the officers being "At Home" to the non-commissioned officers and their wives.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *VS.* ROYAL SCOTS, "B."

Much interest was taken in the meeting of these teams on Saturday evening on the Cooperage Ground, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The Rovers began with ten men, but the missing player afterwards turned up, while the Scots team was a mixed one. The Rovers started, and the game in the earlier stages was very even. Both sides pressed in turn, but nothing was done until near the close of the first half, when the Rovers, carrying the ball down, swarmed round the visitors' goal. A good shot was well cleared, but Parker immediately replied with a beautiful dropping shot that landed straight into the net. The Rovers then crossed over, leading by a goal to *nil*. In the second half the Scots played up strongly, evidently determined to score, and the game became very fast. But the luck was all on the other side. The soldiers brought the ball down repeatedly in fine style, but failed in shooting. Two or three splendid attempts at goal were, however, frustrated by Howson, the Rovers' keeper, in a marvellous manner. Renewing the attack, the Rovers again scored, the ball going through off Fischer's head. Very shortly afterwards the Scots' goal-keeper had to save, but before he could recover himself Reynolds had sent the ball in again, putting on the third goal rather softly. Not yet disheartened the Scots, who were having the greater part of the play, travelled down to the Rovers' goal, eventually managing to beat Howson and score. No further point was added, and a very interesting game, in which both sides gave a very attractive exposition, ended with the score : Rovers, 3 goals ; Royal Scots, 1 goal.

WATER POLO.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* R. I. M.

This match was played yesterday morning at the Back Bay swimming baths, and was won by the former by 3 goals to 1. On arrival at the baths the R. I. M. found themselves a man short, and Mr. Flowers, of the B.V.A. Club, kindly filled the vacancy. The game commenced at about 8-15. The R. I. M., winning the toss, decided to play from the deep end. On starting, the Gymkhana at once pressed and the R. I. M. goal-keeper was soon busy. About three minutes from the commencement, Nigel-Jones scored the first goal for the Gymkhana by a beautiful "twister," and just before half-time secured a second point.

On restarting, after crossing over, the play became more even, the R.I.M. showing some improvement in combination ; and, at last, after judicious passing, Flowers shot the only goal for the R. I. M. Thereafter the Gymkhana once more pressed, and Bergne, getting very close to the R.I.M. goal, scored the third goal for the Gymkhana. Time was then called, the Gymkhana winning by 3 goals to 1.

The play on both sides, though full of energy, left much to be desired. The R.I.M. were very slow in passing, and their outside forwards did not keep far enough up in their enemy's water to be dangerous. For the winners Messrs. Bergne and Nigel-Jones played a fine game, the latter's shooting, at goal being very accurate and difficult. For the R. I. M. team Messrs. Constable and Flowers were the only really dangerous men. There was a fair sprinkling of spectators, and, on the whole, water polo seems be getting popular as it deserves to be. The teams were :

Gymkhana—P. C. Godfrey (goal), R. W. Playfair and T. Turner (backs) ; P. F. Ficsher, (half-back), Nigel-Jones, H. A. C. Bergne, and F. Marshall (forwards).

R. I. M.—Mr. Douglas (goal), Lieut. Beachamp and Mr. Lazenbye (backs) ; Mr. Constable (half-back) ; Messrs. C. O. Campbell, Flowers and Godden (forwards).

THE SIMLA AUTUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

The khud-sides are dotted with tiny anemones, purple and pink. In the great blaze of the dahlias, where the dahlias have taken possession, they bloom unnoticed, but in shyer spots on Observatory and Summer Hill they make a brave show. The fern draperies of the oaks are turning yellow ; there is no longer any song in the garden. Only an occasional lonely caw comes across to the verandah from the nearest deodar, and in the evening the cicadas, who sing more like sewing machines than anything else in the world, take possession. I imagine the birds that trilled here a fortnight ago,—there is no greater nonsense than the statement that India has no singing birds—have gone down, the earliest departures, to the plains. It seems a foolish and improvident proceeding, with the haws of the sweet-briar just beginning to redden on the south wall and all the wild fruits filling out in the woods, but doubtless the birds know their own business best. What there is left of the rains comes dashing down in thunderstorms, leaving a high blue sky ; there is an autumnal crispness in the sunlit mornings, though the Mall warms up by eleven o'clock, and quantities of prudent people have already taken their tongas. This is only the last day of August, yet on application for a tonga on the 4th of November I was requested to be ready at five o'clock in the morning. There is no competing with the enterprise of Simla in getting down hill. The melancholy remnant condemned to winter with the municipality have already begun to chant the pleasures they look forward to. Certainly the healthfulness of the winter solstice up here is all they claim. The air is clear and bracing, the world has gone away: so people economize in jhampanies and walk, greatly to their bodily benefit. The world has gone away ; so there are no more dances or dinners. Life, I suspect, sometimes assumes the conditions of the second saloon P. and O.—high teas with sardines. All this is not enlivening, but it is doubtless salutary, and, if persons obliged to undergo it would speak of it properly, as desirable discipline, excellent austerity, one would listen with respectful appreciation. But they are not content, they want to be envied, not to be respected or appreciated. They say Simla is so "sociable" then. This appears to be achieved by the withdrawal of all the usual means to sociable ends. They maintain that it is only in the winter that the delirious joys of the rink are available. A great many people enjoy the rink ; if it were not so the air would perhaps have held a smaller proportion of dust the last time I attempted to breathe it. Also there would have been less noise and a smaller number of personalities with dignified official titles attached to them butting up against one another in ball-bearing gyrations round the main apartment of the Town Hall. There are people who like to go round and round on wheels over a wooden floor, and converse at the same time, I suppose, on the principle that nothing is really worth talking about. Another delight is the aspect of Simla under the snow. It is said to be very beautiful. I have known a man in the Public Works, obliged to stay and look at it last year, express himself quite tenderly about the laden deodars and the icicles glittering over the door of Hossein Bux, and the spectacle of the pure white hill sides sloping down to levels where life is comfortable and people are playing tennis on grass courts. And that is not a department to which one would naturally look for poetry. I wish now I had asked him for his sentiments upon the state of the Mall, which is not provided with a snow plough, and of his meals, brought by the khansamah's chilblained fingers various distances across the beautiful snow, and ascertained what he thought of Simla door fittings, especially those with a north aspect, and Simla fire-places which send so much good heat up to heaven. It would have been interesting to note whether they took the form of rhyme or blank verse, or whether a mere plain ordinary expletive would cover them. Collectively Simla loathes the "move down," the uncomfortable, tiresome, expensive move down, and would much rather be permitted to stay up and retrench and "get through a little reading," and generally hibernate from November to April. But individually, with the main social body in full retreat towards Kalka, one quails at the prospect.

"My friend the Prince" has had a very successful week at the theatre, Sir Howard Mellish carrying off the main honours. Sir Howard is a born comedian, though fate has given him the Inspectorship of Imperial Service Troops in India as his principal occupation. "Captain Swift," the coming piece, is of a more sombre character, and it has been given to a very "likely" group of our amateurs to see whether they can wring tears from us. "The Runaway Girl" is in full rehearsal. The second dance at Snowdon came off on the 23rd and was thoroughly enjoyed their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Lockhart giving the last of their guests a reasonable opportunity of saying 'good-night.' The guests at the "Grand" gave another of their popular small dances on Tuesday night. The "R. E. and R. A., ball takes place on the 4th and is much anticipated Lady Young has a musical on the 5th, and a calico ball for which many ingenuities are being evolved, on the 11th. On the 12th the "Himalayan Lodge" holds high carnival and there is the probability of the usual domino ball in October at Viceregal Lodge. So, even the late leave-taker from the plains will not find his days and nights altogther a blank for the next six weeks.

The question of new offices for the civil secretariats still hangs fire, but, the "Fontainbleau" site having now been definitely discarded, the choice becomes restricted to three instead of four properties. Whether they will ultimately be built in the "Peterhoff" compound, which already belongs to Government, and is admirably suited in every way but that of propinquity to the military, or be located on the "Kennedy House" or "Bantony" properties, which would have to be acquired from private owners remains yet to be seen.

Amongst the official news of the week not the least important have been the particulars, telegraphed you in brief, of the new policy to be pursued in connection with the importation of arms. This is one of the outcomes of the recommendations made by Colonels Hill and Tucker, who were deputed some time since to look into the whole question of checking the supply of rifles to transborder tribesmen. The experience of the late campaign on the frontier showed that the whole of the robber clans, from Quetta to Chitral, are armed with Government weapons and ammunition, partly stolen, partly acquired through the carelessness or dishonesty of arsenal and other subordinates in India. To account for the state of things disclosed, it is necessary to suppose that a traffic of scandalous magnitude in these weapons has been going on for years. It has cost hundreds of valuable lives and involved the biggest frontier war of the century to bring the iniquity of the position home. At last, however, adequate measures are being taken to put a stop to it so far as concerns weapons actually the property of Government. There remains, then, only private trade to be considered. Compared with what has just been described this might almost be characterised as legitimate, though in plain English it is the selling of means of committing murder to blood-thirsty ruffians, who will infallably use it to this end.

It is the checking of this last-named traffic that is now to be taken in hand. Thanks to what has gone before, it is rifles that will take Government ammunition and ammunition that can be used in Government rifles that the transborder freebooter demands, and is willing to pay handsomely for, when unable to obtain it at the price of the more congenial labour of cutting the owner's throat in the dark. The market price just now on the frontier of sporting Lee-Metfords, that cost Rs. 110 in Calcutta or Bombay, is said to be Rs. 700. The margin of profit on sporting Martini-Henris and Sniders, and on ammunition to correspond, is almost equally remunerative. It is sufficiently apparent, under these circumstances, that a check should be put upon importation. This is now to be done by prohibiting the further bringing for sale of either ·303, ·540, or ·577 calibre rifles into India. At the same time private owners of such weapons will be allowed, under certain restrictions, to continue to supply themselves with ammunition for sporting purposes—an obviously necessary provision both to avoid hardship and to prevent the throwing on the market of such weapons owing to their possessors discarding them as useless for want of suitable ammunition.

So far as it goes the action which is being taken will undoubtedly command general approbation ; and even those most inconvenienced by it will be inclined to admit its desirability. After all its only objection is that it locks but one door while there are others open. It is not necessary to go further than Peshawar to see one that gapes widest. Here string after string of camels, laden solely with Government calibre rifles, and ammunition to match, wend in an almost continuous procession towards the Khyber. The consignments are addressed nominally to our friend and ally the Amir of Kabul. He would be a trusting soul indeed, however, who imagined that, where our own watch and ward have proved so lamentably deficient on this side of the frontier, those of the officials of Afghanistan, on the other side, will be untampered with. Liklier far is the merchant of Kabul even now smacking his lips over the great sirkar's action is straining at the gnat of Messrs. Manton's and Roddan shipments, while it gulps down the camel—nay the whole string of these laden quadrupeds that are filing past Jumrood at this moment, and were passing there yesterday and will be again to-morrow, bearing into the rocky fastness of our transfrontier neighbours rifles and ammunition, the profit on the selling of which is but the greater for the efforts now being made to put down competing traffic on the Indian side.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

Play in this match was resumed on Saturday on the maidan. When stumps were drawn on Friday evening Kathiawar had compiled 126 for the loss of seven wickets, against the Gymkhana's small score of 52 in the first venture. The feature of the visitors' play was the brilliant innings of Bapasola for 54. Hemoo, the overnight "not out", who had five to his credit, was joined at the wicket by Templer, and the attack was taken up by Lazenbye from the Market end and Pogson from the Gymkhana side. After a maiden from the first-named bowler, Hemoo began to add to his account by driving Pogson for a three and a four. In the next over from Lazenbye, however, he was caught in the slips, the eighth wicket thus falling with the score at 139. Shivlal, who had his thumb split on the previous day, was unable to bat, and Shivshanker, who joined Templer, was the last man in. Templer drove Pogson to the boundary, and the new-comer treated the same bowler in like manner. Templer appeared to be nicely set and was batting in a free, graceful style, when dissolution came from the other end, as, after a single to Templer, Shivshanker was caught at the wicket. The innings closed for 154.

The Gymkhana started their second innings at 12-45 with the task before them of having 102 runs to wipe off. Captain Tomkins and Captain Kendall opened the batting against Shivshanker, who bowled from the Gymkhana end and Hemoo at the opposite end. Both men played careful cricket and gave no chances. Out of the first ten runs signalled no less than seven were byes. Tomkins got a pretty drive for four, all run, off Shivshanker, and Kendall brought up 20 with a similar hit off Hemoo. In the same over Kendall drove the last-named bowler to the boundary. At 26 Oghad took the ball from Hemoo. Thirty was signalled, but a run later Tomkins was caught in the slips by Vajesingh off the new bowler, after a contribution of six. One for 31. Trueman joined Kendall, but the latter was almost immediately caught by Oghad in the slips off Shivshanker, after a carefully-compiled score of 14. The second wicket had made no addition to the total. Pogson joined Trueman and they were together when the adjournment was taken for tiffin with the score at 34 for 2 wickets.

Thanks to fine bowling the Gymkhana were all disposed of in an hour after the restart. Immediately upon the resumption Trueman was bowled for a cipher by the third ball of Shivshanker's over, and the third wicket went down for 34. Captain Boileau partnered Pogson and got his first ball away for four, but by the succeeding delivery from Oghad Pogson was clean-bowled for three. Four for 38. Lazenbye filled the vacancy, but matters became worse as he was dismissed first ball by the same bowler. Five for 38. The exhibition was becoming painful when Jones went in, and quickly opened his account with a single, and a drive for four. This was supplemented by a three off Shivshanker and things began to improve as the ball showed an inclination to travel boundary-wards. This state of affairs did not last long, as fifty had no sooner been telegraphed than Oghad found his way to Jones's wicket, and the latter left after a lively display that was all too brief. Six for 50. Immediately afterwards Boileau was bowled by Oghad : the seventh wicket thus going at 51. Oghad had taken five wickets for nine runs. Seven runs later Muirhead was caught and bowled by Shivshanker for a contribution of 4. Macpherson, the new-comer, did not stay long as Oghad bowled him before he had scored. Captain Anderson was absent and the innings closed at half-past three for 59, which was little better than the first venture. Kathiawar thus won by an innings and 41. Oghad took six wickets for 9 runs,—a capital performance. Score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Lieut Trueman l-b-w, b Shivshanker	0	b Shivshanker	0
Capt Kendall, b Hemoo	22	c Oghad, b Shivshanker	14
Mr Pogson, b Shivshanker	6	b Oghad	3
Capt Anderson, b Shivshanker	0	absent	0
Capt Boileau, c Shivlal, b Shivshanker	0	b Oghad	4
Lieut Lazenbye, b Shivshanker	4	b Oghad	0
Capt Tomkins, not out	13	c Vajesingh, b Oghad	6
Mr Nigel Jones, b Hemoo	0	b Oghad	12
Capt Walling, c Najkhawad, b Shivshanker	0	not out	1
Mr Muirhead, b Hemoo	0	c and b Shivshanker	4
Mr Macpherson, b Hemoo	3	b Oghad	0
Extras	4	Extras	15
Total	52	Total	59

KATHIAWAR.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Kincaid, st Tomkins, b Anderson	17
Mr Modak, c Macpherson, b Anderson	26
Mr Milward, b Anderson	0
Mr K S Vajesingh, b Pogson	1
Mr Bapasola, c Kendall, b Pogson	54
Mr Najkhawad, c Kendall, b Pogson	17
Mr Shivlal, retired hurt	0
Mr Hemoo, c substitute, b Lazenbye	12
Mr Oghad, st Tomkins, b Anderson	1
Mr Templer, not out	15
Mr Shivshanker, c Tomkins, b Pogson	4
Extras	7
Total	154

[BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shivshanker	22	6	23	6	13	6	21	3
Hemoo	12	6	8	4	6	2	12	0
Oghad	12	5	12	0	71	2	9	6

KATHIAWAR 1ST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt Anderson	21	6	72	4
Lieut Lazenbye	11	3	34	1
Mr Pogson	20	5	41	4

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

This match, played on the Cooperage on Saturday, resulted in a draw. The Railway men went in first, and, thanks to scores of 40 and 48 (not out) by Smith and Colabawalla, respectively, were able to close their innings with a total of 111 for the loss of two wickets. The Parsee Gymkhana also did fairly well, scoring 64 for 3 wickets, of which Mody contributed 33, and Kharas 18 (not out.) Scores :—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

A Smith, c Kharas, b D E Mody	40
F P Colabawalla, not out	48
C A Patel, not out	10
Longrana, b D E Mody	1
Bhanda	Did not bat.
Radcliffe	
Peel	
Ives	
Fido	
Dragon	
Dorabji	
Extras	12
Total	111

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D E Mody, c Bhanda, b Longrana	33
Sanjana, c Patel, b Bhanda	4
R Mody, b Bhanda	6
Kharas, not out	18
Balsara, not out	2
Irani	Did not bat.
Moolla	
Kolah	
Patel	
Panthaky	
Kanga	
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wickets)	64

The King of Roumania has sent a special envoy, Colonel Averesky, to convey his portrait to the Russian regiment of which he is the honorary chief. The visit of the envoy has been made the occasion in Russia of a series of festivities of a political nature, and finally General Dragomiroff, the well-known Russian strategist, has invited Colonel Averesky in the name of the Government to take part in the grand military manœuvres which will shortly be held in the provinces of Kieff, Volhynia, and Tchernigoff.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON AUG. 18.

THE AFFAIRE DREYEUS.

With the possible exception of Constantinople the absorbing topic of interest at the present moment is "the Affaire," now, it may be hoped rather than actually expected, approaching the final chapter. Even in England, where the Transvaal situation ought perhaps to monopolise our thoughts, owing to the still far-from-pleasant aspect of the situation, I am afraid that for this week, at all events, few people have much thought for the Outlanders and for their determined efforts to bring President Kruger by fair means or foul to grant their demands without equivocation or reservation. The case is daily reported in England with a fulness of detail that could hardly have been exceeded if the court presided over by Colonel Jouast were sitting at Woolwich instead of Rennes, and is discussed by the man on the 'bus with as much knowledge as if the matter concerned us as much as it does our much-excited neighbours. The discovery of a plot against the Republic and the wholesale arrests of would-be revolutionists attracts very little attention on this side of the Channel in comparison with the interest aroused by the trial of the unhappy Dreyfus, and, notwithstanding the alarm expressed by such men as the able special correspondent of the "Times" at Rennes, the statement that a Saint Bartholomew for the Dreyfusards was planned is not taken quite seriously. The crew headed by the fanatical Deroulede are not exactly the kind of men to do things on quite such a gigantic scale. In England the feeling has always been more in favour of Dreyfus than against him. The prosecution have produced their strongest witnesses—Generals Mercier and Roget—but, though the arguments advanced by those distinguished officers' evidence,—as we understand the word they cannot be said to have given any,—have been both ingenious and plausible, it has only strengthened the opinion that the whole case against Dreyfus so far rests on assumptions, many of which are extremely far-fetched. Many, however, think that Dreyfus's demeanour in court leaves something to be desired. Allowance is made for the state of his health, the result of the cruel punishment he has undergone, but it is a surprise that he does not tackle some of the specific allegations of his enemies instead of merely repeating, from time to time, that it is all very horrible and that he is perfectly innocent.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

In connexion with the discussion of international politics that M. Delcasse's sudden and mysterious trip to St. Petersberg arouses and which is still going on to some extent, a new version of the German Kaiser's famous message to the Boer President is given by the Berlin correspondent of the "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna. This correspondent is arguing against the supposition that M. Delcasse went to Russia to give explanations respecting the Franco-German "rapprochement" On the authority of a "personage whose prominent position in the diplomatic service enables him to speak with quite exceptional authority on occurrences in the sphere of international politics," the correspondent insists that the French Foreign Minister had no occasion to give such explanations. The competent authorities there are perfectly satisfied that Russian interests would be in no wise prejudiced by the growing improvement of relations between Germany and France, and that for a long time to come there will be no possibility of Franco-German "intimacy." It is true that at first a certain anxiety as to possible Continental schemes against England was occasioned in London political circles by M. Delcasse's journey in view of the exchange of amenities between the German and French navies which had immediately preceded it. These apprehensions were, however, soon dissipated by the comments of the French and Russian Press, and still more by the consideration of obvious facts. The first and most important of these was the Anglo-German understanding in African colonial affairs, and the proclamation by Germany that she would in all eventualities remain strictly neutral in the Transvaal question. That neutrality, the correspondent goes to say, is in striking contrast to the much-debated telegram of January, 1896, from the Emperor William to President Kruger. Notwithstanding the sensation it produced and the discussion to which it gave rise at the time, the significance of that telegram was, he says, in one respect not sufficiently appreciated. It was a shot fired as a signal to Russia and France. It met with no response from those naval Powers. They neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by Emperor William, and the subject is no longer under discussion. The explanation is at any rate ingenious, but it would have been more satisfactory if the "Fremdenblatt's" representative could have told us why the Kaiser visited the French men-of-war when in Norwegian waters and why he exalted the French fleet over the fleets of all the other powers including this country?

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

Things do not appear to be going quite smoothly for the Dual Alliance in the Turkish capital. For some time past there has been talk of friction between the Ambassadors of the two Powers at Constantinople. M. Constans and M. Zinovieff are unable to agree as to who is the fittest man to be Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch. M. Constans considers that French interests in Syria would be better promoted by the success of the candidate proposed by the Patriarchate than by that of the Russian protege, Mgr. Malateos. Then they do not see eye to eye with regard to the German scheme for extending railway communications with Bagdad and Bassorah which is the great question now agitating the Sultan and his advisers. M. Constans, as he has already informed Abdul Hamid, upholds the German project—the French scheme has gone by the board—and M. Zinovieff opposes it. In Berlin it is

been thus improving and cheapening their communications, the Danube has now been practically closed to Austrian exports by the high tolls which the Hungarians have decided to exact at the Iron Gates.

THE METROPOLITAN AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.

There is a long letter in the *Times* of Tuesday supplementing and amplifying Principal Story's reply to the Metropolitan's recent deliverance in the columns of the same journal on the truly vexed question of the joint-use of Protestant churches in India. The writer, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Marshall, describes himself as "Convener of Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the work of the Church in India and Ceylon," and he evidently voices the opinions of the members of the Kirk better than anybody else could. I have not space to refer to all his points, but I may say that he makes it clear that it is only a limited number of Protestant Churches in India, namely those in garrisons and built by Government, the Church of Scotland claims to use for the public worship of Scottish soldiers He repudiates Dr. Welldon's suggestion that such churches might be used, "as Nonconformist chapels often are at home, for concerts, lectures, social gatherings, and public meetings," and thinks that his lordship will regret this particular remark. The reverend doctor does not forget the Scottish motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit." After quoting a passage from Dr. Welldon's letter Dr. Marshall proceeds :—This seems to mean that the Metropolitan does not think we ought to ask for, or to get if we ask the use of churches if there is any other building "large enough or suitable." But who is to judge what building are suitable for the worship of our Scottish soldiers? The chaplain of the Church of England and, on appeal, the English Metropolitan! To this the Church of Scotland and the people of Scotland will not submit." As showing the unanimity of Scottish feeling on this subject, he points to the fact that the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church has unanimously expressed its sympathy with the endeavour to remove "the injustice which all Scottish Presbyterians in India, and especially Scottish soldiers, feel so deeply."

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

About six weeks or two months ago I was favoured with a call from a member of the medical profession, practising in Bombay and now on a visit to this country. In the course of conversation he said to me, "Mark you, the plague is coming to Europe," and spoke as if he was in earnest. I repeated what he said to various persons of my acquaintance, all of whom without any hesitation treated the prediction as, in the highest degree, improbable and almost went so far as to say that my informant was a fool. Then came Mr. Freshfield's letter to the "Times," calling attention to the existence of the pestilence in Egypt and hinting that plague might possibly come to Europe, if not via Alexandria, at any rate through Persia and Turkey. To-day all Europe is discussing the outbreak at Oporto, and it is recognised that this is a more serious business than the two or three isolated cases that occurred some time ago in London and later in Vienna. At first, as seems to be always the case, there was an unwillingness to believe that the new illness at the Liverpool of Portugal was real bubonic plague. Some even refused to be convinced until the Pasteur Institute confirmed that the genuine plague microbe was in Oporto. To-day we hear that the presence of bubonic plague has been officially reported to the powers by the Portuguese Government. Rigorous preventive measures are being hurriedly taken in all countries. Those of Spain are, as is natural, exceptionally severe. All communication with Portugal has been ordered to cease for ten days and a luckless official, the Prefect of Badajoz, who allowed a large number of Portuguese to cross the frontier in order to assist at a bull-fight, has been peremptorily deprived of his appointment. The San Sebastian correspondent of the "Times," who cannot be expected to know much about the matter, telegraphed on Tuesday that the plague "is supposed to have been introduced early in July by an English steamer from Bombay." A Reuter's despatch from Lisbon, dated last Friday, and published here on Tuesday, says somewhat oddly that the plague seems to have been brought to Oporto "in packages" from Bombay landed by the steamer 'City of Cork.' The subject is too serious to be joked about, but the suggestion that the plague was carried to Oporto "in packages" almost suggests that those who made it thought that microbes were being exported from Bombay for commercial purposes. We are still without any very precise details; our latest direct news from Oporto was dated Monday; and the authorities are exercising a strict censorship of telegrams respecting the plague. It is some satisfaction to know that in his telegram on Monday the Oporto correspondent of the "Times" mentions on trustworthy authority that the cases of the disease are not numerous, nor is it spreading, "notwithstanding the exceptionally bad sanitary surroundings," and that the death-rate is not abnormal.

PRECAUTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Our own authorities have not been slow to act. They have issued orders for the adoption of all necessary measures at English ports. These precautions include inspection of passengers and crews, and detention and isolation of persons suffering from symptoms which may indicate the existence of the disease, but something more seems to be required before we consider the arrangements of the Local Government Board quite satisfactory. "It is not," says the "Lancet," "so much at ports such as London, Bristol, Liverpool, Southampton and Plymouth, despite the magnitude of their trade, that danger is to be feared, but at certain smaller ports, which for the present shall be nameless, where medical inspection is inadequate, where there is no isolation or disinfecting accommodation, and where the general practitioner, who acts as port officer of health, is away on his rounds the greater part of the day. Certain ports such as these have communication with Portugal, and the public has a right to expect that, if plague, as it has done already and assuredly will again, present itself at the ports of Great Britain, the vessel carrying the disease shall be properly dealt with. The "Lancet," "without in any way wishing to attach undue importance to the occurence of plague at Oporto and at Lisbon," says, it must be humbly admitted that the subject is "one of very considerable concern to the population and to the trade of Great Britain." The "British Medical Journal" writes to the same effect. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chaplin is giving serious attention to the matter. When last heard of he, was making a supremely silly speech in the country in favour of putting a duty on corn to pay for his scheme of old age pensions, or, as a Conservative member, Mr. Cripps, call it, a new form of outdoor relief. Mr. Chaplin would be more useful in Whitehall bringing his powers to bear on the authorities of those nameless ports to which the "Lancet" alludes. Some interesting correspondence on Indian aspects of the plague have appeared this week in the "Times." In last Saturday's issue—before the outbreak in Portugal had been made known—there were letters from M. Haffkine and Mr. H. M. Birdwood; on Tuesday appeared a letter jointly-signed by Mr. Reginald Gilbert and Mrs. Slater. Incidentally they state that one ground of opposition "by officials" against M. Haffkine has been that he is a Russian Jew. Are there anti-Semites even in enlightened Bombay? Surely Mrs. Slater and Mr. Gilbert must be under an erroneous impression.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mrs. Howard Kingscote, whose name has been very prominent in more ways than one of late, is a daughter of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, her Majesty's Ambassador in Spain, Privy Councillor, and a member of the famous Fourth Party. I must confess, humiliating though it may be, that, until my attention was drawn to the notice of her life appearing in a certain popular work, I was not aware that she was known also under the nom-de-plume of "Lucas Cleeve." Quite a long list of her writings is given. These include "Tales of the Sun;" "English Baby in India;" "Life of Eugenie Bernt;" "In the Ricefields;" "Woman who would'nt," 1895; "Lazarus;" "Epicure," 1896; "Waterfinder" "The Monks of the Holy Fear" &c. She has also, it seems, contributed articles to Mr. Knowles's review, and her recent experience ought to give her material for further literary efforts. If she is in want of a title for a new novel might I suggest the following:—"Where did the Money go and How Was it done?" According to the useful publication, already alluded to, "Lucas Cleeve" was educated at "The School for Scandal" whatever that may mean: is an "A. A. Oxford:" has had a "chequered and varied career:" and is a great traveller and linguist:" all of which particulars, I may venture to suggest, were supplied by herself, or at any rate published with her approval.

Let no one say that Mrs Langtry is not a great actress. On Goodwood Cup Day, just three weeks ago, when everybody supposed she was in the Duke of Richmond's beautiful park seeing Merman pull off that important event, she was being quietly, indeed secretly, married in the Channel Island from which she takes her racing name. It was not until Tuesday last that the matter became public property. During a rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre, on the morning of the 15th, Mr. Sydney Grundy, the author of Mrs. Langtry's new play, unexpectedly addressed her as "Mrs de Bathe." The news spread and in the earlier editions of the evening papers we read all about it. The happy man turned out to be Mr. Hugo Gerald De Bathe, son of the well-known soldier Baronet, whose daughters are respectively married to Mr. Harry Lawson of the "Daily Telegraph"; Sir Savile Crossley, honorary secretary of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund; and Captain Harry McCalmont, the immensely wealthy member for the Newmarket division. Of Mr. De Bathe not much is known, except that he has just turned 28 years of age, and that he was at one time a militia officer, and, a Radical journal adds—we must go to Radical newspapers for such details—is tall and slim with a soldierly bearing. It appears that at the marriage ceremony the only person present besides "the officials" was the bride's daughter, Miss Jeanne Langtry. Apparently the marriage took place before a registrar. The Radical journal, already mentioned, is "informed on reliable authority that the Prince of Wales was almost the only person besides the bride and bridegroom, the bride's daugter, and those who performed the ceremony, who was until yesterday aware that the marriage had taken place."

The affair is the talk of the town, or as much of the town as is left grilling in this hot stuffy metropolis, and everybody is saying what a splendid advertisement "Mrs Langtry" has given herself for "The Degenerates." The only thing that remains to make it the greatest success of the autumnal theatrical season is to announce that the new husband will appear in the piece. He may not be thought to possess the requisite histrionic ability or training, but these are things that a Society actor can very well do without in these days. I make the Manageress of the Haymarket Theatre a present of the suggestion. Mr. De Bathe's father is the gentleman of whom a good story is told. I may have mentioned it before, but it will perhaps bear repetition at this moment. In his earlier days, as an officer of her Majesty's army, he happened to meet an illustrious personage then, and until recently, holding an exalted military office, and said to him "Where is Fernando Po, sir?" "How the dickens should I know" was the sharp reply. "Well that is exactly what I myself asked, and they proceeded to pluck me." But that was some time ago. Even the aristocracy of these isles nowadays knows something about geography and we are far removed from the times when a Minister of the Crown avowed that he thought the United States of America were situated in the Mediterranean.

Two months ago the "London Gazette" contained an unusual announcement that the Queen had "been pleased to accept the resignation by T. Risely Griffith, Esq, of the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. Mr. J. Risely Griffith is a gentleman of nearly thirty years' service under the Colonial department, and, when the above curious notification was made, occupied the important post of Administrator of St. Kitts in the West Indies. It is now announced that Mr. Charles T. Cox, Assistant Government Secretary of British Guiana, has been selected to succeed Mr. Griffith at St. Kitts. Why Mr. Griffith has returned his companionship still remains a mystery.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Professor R. W. Bunsen, the great Heidelberg scientist; Sir Edward Franklin, the distinguished water analyst to Government; the Earl of Mexborough; Lord Dunboyne; Mr. T. Michell, C.B., late Consul-General in Norway; Mr. J. G. Noel, C.B.; Mr. Henry William Cripps, a successful lawyer and the father of succesful lawyers; Mr. John Cordeaux, naturalist; Mr. Robert Peck, trainer and owner of race horses; Mrs. Sara Lane, lessee and manager of the Britannia Theatre, a popular and very profitable place of amusement at the East End; Brigade-Surgeon George Yeates Hunter, late of the Bombay Medical Service; the Marquis de Casteja who was a page of Louis XVIII; and Herr vonGienda, formerly leader of the German National Liberals.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain L. M. Wilmer, R. N. R., with English mails of 18th August arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brooke-Smith, Lieut
Fellows, Mr and Mrs C S
Fry, Mr W Mrs, Miss and child
Gookey, Miss Ethel
Harwood, Mr H N
Montague, Mr J M
Mackenzie, Col T N
Murray, Mr T H
Oxlade, Mr J
Reonard, Mr H
Stockwell, Mrs
Shaw, Dr F C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashworth, Mr E H
Amir, Mr S M
Atkinson, Miss E
Clawley, Major G B and Mrs
Dobbie, Mr W
Duffus, Mr J C
Davidson, Major
Dwane, Mr E H
Davis, Capt C
Fry, Mr and Mrs T B
Gordon, Mr H K
Gibson, Lieut D
Grubb, Mr J J
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Harrison, Mr H
Hunt, Mr F D
Johnson, Mr D
Mead, Mr F J
Moore, Colonel S G
McGregor, Mr J
Mackintosh, Mr J
O'Gorman, Surg Capt P W and Miss
Pike, Mr H S
Parry, Lieut C H
Robinson, Mr A P
Smith, Mr McVicar
Wood, Rev T M
Whittle, Mrs
Ward, Lieut G L S

FROM BRINDISI.

Beaumont, Commander E J
Creson, Dr
Tessman, Mr J

FROM ADEN.

Taylor, Mr E J
Young, Mr J E

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E Geake, B Cov
Mr F N Fischer, B Cov
Mr A E Hurry, B Cov
Mr A F Higgins, B
Mr D W McPherson, B
Mr W T T McHarg, B
Capt F W Pitt Cox, 12th M I
Mr W J H Le Fanu, M Cov
Lieut-Col H W B Boyd, I M S, Bo
Lieut C T Mathew, 6th Bo Cav
Lieut A J Close, R E
Second Lieut A P Sandeman, Unattached List

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col D Robertson, B, 1 mo special leave
Lieut-Col R F Trotter, 13th B Lancers, 1 year
Major H B Thornhill, B, furl to Oct 22, 1899
Lieut Mosyage, 6th B I, 6 weeks
Mr W F H Lee, B Cov, 1 mo M C, subject to confirmation
Mr H Farrer, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr F C Harrison, B Cov, furl to Oct 31, 1899
Mr J Dixon, B, 6 mo, extraordinary leave
Mr R W P King, B, 2 mo M C
Mr J J Oxlade, B, 14 days' M C
Mr C E Vining, B, 10 mo furl
Mr J H W Dalrymple-Clerk, B, special leave commuted to furl on M for 5 mo
Mr H T G Gaythor, B, 4 mo furl
Capt G L P Clarke, 9th M I, 2 mo
apt F G H Sutton, 10th M I 8 days
Mr B Hawkins, M, 6 mo, M C
Mr F E C Carr, M, special leave commuted to furl on private affairs for 9 mo
Mr A A G Malet, M, 2 weeks' furl
Capt A J Heath, Bo, 3 mo M C
Capt C H C Heyman, 21st Bo I, 6 mo
Capt A R Browning, 4th P I, 3 days
Lieut F H Goldthorpe, 3rd P Cav, 6 mo
Lieut-Col E P Fawcett, I M S, till Dec 23, 1899
Major O B S F Shore, Adjt Gen's Dept, till April 15, 1900
Capt H D Watson, 14 days
Capt D R Green, I M S, 3 days
Commander J H D St John, R I M, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col S L Jacob, B
Lieut-Col A W Renny, 7th B Cav
Major S H Climo, D S O, 24th B I
Major A Wallace, 27th B I
Major H B Thornhill, B
Major R V Garrett, B
Capt G R Vanreenen, 16th B I
Capt G A Cookson, 16th B M
Capt C Archer, B
Lieut H A K Keough, B
Mr J E Gill, B Cov
Mr F C Harrison, B Cov
Mr G A Tweedy, B Cov
Mr H F Evans, B Cov
Mr W C Rencuil, B Cov
Mr E Geake, B Cov
Mr H W Lyle, B Cov
Mr G A Campbell, B
Mr J J Oxlade, B
Mr F H Bigg Wither, B
Mr A G Hoeart-Hampden, B
Mr F W Carne, B
Mr J T Farrant, B
Mr H G Boyce, B
Mr E B Howell, B
Mr H J A Bowden, B
Lieut-Col H D Love, M
Major J L Van Geyzel, I M S
Capt F G H Sutton, 10th M I
Mr A A G Malet, M
Capt F Fisher, 7th Bo I
Lieut M E Nuttall, 13th Bo I
Mr E Gray, Bo Cov
Lieut A E Turner, R E
Lieut W H Turkington, Ordnance Dept
Sub-Lieut A P Robinson, R I M

FANCY DRESS BALL AT HYDERABAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 31.

Last night, a Fancy Dress Ball was given by Lady Plowden, at the Bolarum Residency, as a farewell before her ladyship's departure for England by next mail. The dance was a brilliant success. Lady Plowden welcomed her guests at the entrance to the ballroom which was beautifully decorated by Captain Adam, A.-D.-C., and several ladies. Sir Trevor Plowden appeared in evening dress which, under the circumstances, served as a costume as it was the only dress of its kind in the room. Lady Plowden represented the Empress Josephine. She wore a handsome dress of yellow and white satin with a flowing train. Mrs. Lawrie looked very effective as Marie Louise, Miss Anderson as Yum-Yum, Mrs. Appleton as Directoire, and Mrs. Leonard as La Gitania; Mrs. Fred. Wright's representation of Britannia was magnificent. Miss Edith Lawrie took the character of Priscilla, and Miss Dorothy Wright ditto as Milkmaid. Queen Titania, and "the Woman in White" were much admired. Zulrika was a handsome costume, and Silver Cracker attractive to a degree. The remaining characters were all attractive. The splendid string band of the Hyderabad Contingent played sixteen dances during the night, most of which were waltzes. The following is a list of guests and their costumes:—

Captain Buist, Tod Sloan; Mr. Webb-Ware, Bosmian Chief; Captain Vans Agnew, Ancestor; Major Davoren, French Cook; Mr. Egerton, Normandy Peasant, Louis XVI period; Major Eardley-Wilmot, Normandy Peasant; Mr. Nutt, French Cavalry, 1790; Captain Frazer, Charles Surface; Miss Frazer, Poudre; Miss Fryer, Queen Titania; Captain Johnstone Pierrot; Captain Tennant, Courtier; XVII. Century Mr. Hawley, Cavalier, Charles I.; Mr. Barnard, Peasant; Mrs. Young, Strange Old Lady; Miss Bushby, Pink Rose; Captain Crawford; Blue Jacket; Captain Ievers, XXIII. Century; Colonel Simpson, Statin Pasha; Major Creany, Turkish Zouave; Mrs. Lane, The woman in white; Mr. Fanshawe, Black and White; Mr. Holford, Shan; Major Wood, Pastry Cook; Mr. Trezear, Dick Turpin; Captain Powell, Officer, 19th Light Dragoons; Mr. Lovell, Miserigordia; Mr. Birch, Knight of the Black Heart; Mr. Arenee-Shoa, Albanian Chief; Mr. Plunkett, Windsor Uniform; Mr. O'Reilly, Jockey; Major Georges, Knave of Hearts; Colonel Herbert, Cavalier; Major Ayrme, Period Louis XV; Mr. Crowshaw, 19th Light Dragoons; Captain Young, Pierro; Captain Caulfield, Courtier, XVIII Century; Major Marsh Good Night; Major Tuite, Bandit; Mr. Lumb, Rodney Stone; Mr. Parsons, Pink Un; Mr. Crump, Marquisade Merosalles; Captain Maxwell, Pierrot; Major Simpson, Hunt Dress; Captain Appleton, Robinson Crusoe; Mr. Stockley, Negative; Mrs. Stockley, Poudre; Mr. Perram, Domino; Mrs. Tuite, Poudre; Mrs. Wood, Black Diamond; Major Hardy; Charles Surface; Mrs. Hardy, Rouge et Noir; Mrs. Morse, My ladies toilet; Captain Hubbard, Greek; Mrs. Hubbard, "Mary, Mary, quite contrary;" Captain the Hon. Scatter-Brooch, Yankee-Col. Cody; Mr. Egerton, French Cook; Mr. Holtins, XVIII Century Frenchman; Mrs. Marsh, Poppy; Mrs. Vans Agnew, Pierrette; Mrs. Crawford, XVIII Century; Miss E Lawrie Zurika; Mrs. Powell, Duchess of Gainsboro, Miss Edith Lawrie, Priscilla; Mrs. Wright (Bolarum), Directoire; Miss Leach, Silver Cracker; Mrs. regear, Monte Carlo; Sir Trevor Plowden, Evening Dress; Lady Plowden, Empress Josephine; Mrss. Lawrie, Marie Louise; Mrs. Jones, Geisher; Miss Campbell, Little Red Riding Hood; Mrs. Chetwoode, Bunhilde; Mrs. St. L. Wood Lady of last Century; Mrs. Leslie, Greek; Miss Pitt, Dolly Varden; Miss Anderson, Yum-Yum; Miss Stewart, School-girl; Mrs. O'Reilly, Wars of the Roses; Mrs. H. Dunlop, Gardener's daughter; Mrs. Swaine, Starlight; Mrs. Webb-ware, Spanish Gipsy; Mrs. Herbert, Clarissa Harlowe; Mrs. Fred. Wright, Britannia; Miss D. Wright, Milkmaid; Mrs. Hardy, Rouge et Noir; Mrs. Claridge, Red Rover; Mr. Hill, Courtier XXIII Century; Mrs. Leonard, La Gitania; Mr. McKewan; Greek Chief; Miss Stourton, La Paysanne; Miss Herbert, La Filuse; Captain Adams, Where are you going to my pretty maid; and Captain Johnson, French Cook.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	30
Total	18	14	97
Same date last year	38	25	112

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	5	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	15
Total	16	13	88
Total plague deaths to date	47,495	41,582	
Same date last year	39	17	119

DAMAUN.

The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of August last was ten, being two from dysentery, two from worms, and one each from consumption, fever, ear-disease, old age, asthma and drowning. It is distributed among castes as follows:—4 Mahomedans; 1 Christian; 1 Mochi; 1 Sootar; 1 Koli; 1 Khetri; and 1 Chipa—8 males and 2 females.

PLAGUE.

San Sebastian, Aug. 15 (*Times*).—The Portuguese Government has officially announced the presence of bubonic plague. The Spanish Government has ordered all communications with Portugal to cease for ten days. No traveller nor merchandise will be allowed to cross the frontier from Portugal during that period, or until five quarantine stations have been fully established. These quarantine stations will be established at Tuy, Tregenda, Valencia de Alcantara, and two other places. The period of quarantine in these stations will be ten days. There will be fifteen days' quarantine on ships from Portuguese ports. These measures have been taken in the hope of obviating similar measures on the part of Portugal.

Madrid, Aug. 17 (*Reuter*).—The Prefect of Badajoz, having allowed a large number of Portuguese to cross the frontier in order to witness a bull-fight, has been dismissed by a telegraphic order from the Government. The frontier is absolutely closed to all intercommunication.

Rome.—A decree has been issued ordering rigorous sanitary measures in the case of all vessels arriving from Portugal.

Gibraltar, Aug. 17.—The Board of Health has declared Oporto to be infected, and the other ports of Portugal are considered suspected. Arrivals therefrom are not admitted until after medical inspection and under such conditions as the Board may direct.

Alexandria, Aug. 17.—Quarantine has been imposed on arrivals from Oporto, Lisbon, and Bushire. Only two cases of plague remain under treatment here.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

DACOITIES IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The "Kathiawar Times" states that on Wednesday the *Sioms* of Kankot, Ronki, Mahuva, Mahudi, Gaoridad, Wajdi &c., were favoured with an abundant downpour. Both Jamnagar and Padadhri received a bounty of rain. In Rajkot on Thursday morning, there were drizzling showers but they did not last very long. The weather continues over clouded and winds appear to be favourable for local rain. The rainfall at Bhownagur Para on the 28th is estimated at 14 cents.

Our Lathi correspondent writes on the 28th that much fear is apprehended in small villages and people from the adjoining villages have begun to flock there. Even the *padar* of Lathi was visited the other night by a gang of *budmashes*, who were baffled in their object by the vigilance of the police.

At Umrala, the cultivators are supplied with all the requirements necessary for cultivation and poor people are given their daily meals in lieu of day's wages. To help the crippled and helpless, the Vahiwatdar called a meeting on the 21st inst. and a fund amounting to Rs. 101 was collected.

The Mahajans of Amreli have subscribed about Rs. 3,000 to be devoted to supplying cheap food to the masses. The sale of grain at reduced rates had a necessary effect upon the local trade. Mr. Dhamnesker has arrived there to visit the local reliefs.

Our Porbandur correspondent states that at Advana 1800 cattle have died.

Ajmere, August 31st.

The outlook in Marwar, Jodhpore, is very grave owing to the failure of the rain of which there has been none since June 22nd, and in some parts from June 10th. Food-grains have gone down to famine rates, and there is not a blade of grass or any fodder.

Cattle are dying by hundreds. Villagers are abandoning there homes by thousands and trekking to the Malwa, where it is believed there is fodder for cattle. The cattle still left to them are so reduced that as they fall by the road side they lie and die.

The abandoning of villages has encouraged dacoity, which is becoming seriously alarming. The village of Piplia, near the Guryab Railway Station, was raided by about 200 dacoits a few days ago. Meenas and Bowrias, armed with swords, guns, knives and lathis began to collitect outside the village in the morning, and about ten o'clock they entered the village. The Police Thanadar, who it appears was standing in his doorway, seeing a large number of men, asked who they were, when he was ruthlessly shot down and killed on the spot.

Fifteen bunnyah's shops and three private houses were entered and looted. Those who made any resistance were cut or shot down. Some five or six were injured or killed in this way. The raiders had it all their own way, and then dispersed, and it is supposed have marched back to the hills bordering on Merwara. They are believed to have come from Merwara. Telegrams were sent to the Jodhpore Durbar, and Maharaj Dowlut Singh, a cousin of the reigning Chief, has been sent out with a body of troops to endeavour to catch up the raiders, but there is little likelihood of their doing so, for they dispersed immediately after the raid.—*Morning Post*

A public shop under the auspices of the Rajkot State has been opened at Rajkot, to sell at reduced rates wheat, bajri and juar to the poor. The sale of these articles will be made respectively at Rs. 1-14-0, 1-14-0 and 1-10-8 per maund, and the deficits will be proportionately shared by the State and traders. We congratulate the State Karbhari on adopting a substantial scheme though late. The purchases and sales of grain will be effected by a State officer, specially appointed, in consultation with five of the principal merchants of the town.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday, at 4 p.m., at the company's laboratory premises, Armenian Lane, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding.

Mr. A. Pell, General Manager, having read the notice convening the meeting, the following report of the directors, for the year ending 30th June, 1899, was submitted for the consideration of the meeting:

The board of directors now submit to the shareholders the 17th annual report, showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance sheet, amounting to Rs. 50,985-1-4 have since been liquidated. Laboratory and Godown: Plant and Furniture Fittings.—It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 2,151-5-3 be written off for depreciation. Profit and Loss Account.—The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 51,718-8-10, which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 51,718-8-10; dividend of 12 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 21 per share, Rs. 42,000; deterioration of building, Rs. 1,736-1-4; deterioration of plant and furniture Rs. 1,435-3-11; bad debts, Rs. 572-1-3; bonus to staff, Rs. 3,700; and to reserve fund, Rs. 3,295-2-4;—total, Rs. 51,718-8-10. Reserve Fund.—This stands at Rs. 2,26,592-7-11. Rs. 82,300 of which are invested in Port Trust and Municipal Debentures, and will, with the Rs. 3,295-2-4 now proposed to be added to it, which will also be similarly invested, make the reserve fund Rs. 2,29,887-10-3. Management of the business.—Mr. Bristed having retired from the service of the company, the directors have appointed Mr. A. Pell, the Assistant Manager, to the post of General Manager. Mr. Pell's knowledge of the business of the company, his high professional attainments, together with his fitness and aptitude for his present position, are recommendations which enable the directors to assure the shareholders that the future management of the business of the company has passed into safe and competent hands and that in securing the services of Mr. Pell the company is to be congratulated in obtaining so desirable a successor to Mr. Bristed. The directors are quite satisfied with the efficiency of the whole of the European staff. The Company's Branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla.—The directors continue to be satisfied with the management and working of these branches. Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, viz., Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., and Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri, also retire from office, and it will be for the shareholders present, to elect an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report as well as the audited balance sheet, said:

In presenting for your approval and adoption the seventeenth annual report, showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1899, I believe I shall fully discharge my duty by informing you that the business of the company has proceeded so satisfactorily during the year that beyond the facts and figures presented in the report of the directors there is nothing new to tell or explain. I have now performed this annual duty for so many years, invariably presenting you with the same satisfactory report that I am sure you can quite understand my willingness not to occupy your time unnecessarily and my desire to avoid repeating myself. On one point and on one alone I will venture to repeat myself, because the matter is not mentioned in the directors' report, and that is, that the directors have again as always, personally verified the stock and the prices by the stock sheets in the various departments and branches. I need not tell you that I regard this verification of stock and prices as the backbone of good management in such a company as ours.

Mr. Harkisondas Nurotamdas seconded the proposition, which was agreed to

Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia proposed and Mr. Rustomji N. Byramji Jijibhoy seconded, and it was carried that a dividend of Rs. 21 per share being at the rate of 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company for the past official year be paid on and after the 15th instant.

Mr. Pallonji Pavri moved and Mr. Eknath R. Khote seconded that a bonus of Rs. 3,700 be distributed amongst the employes of the company at the discretion of the general manager.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. P. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak, it was resolved to appoint Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 300.

Mr. Katrak then moved that the thanks of the shareholders were due to the directors, the general manager, and the staff of the company for discharging their duties to the satisfaction of the shareholders. Mr. Katrak in the course of his remarks, referred to the valuable services rendered to the company by their late General Manager, Mr. Bristed, and praised the efforts made by the present Manager, Mr. Pell, for promoting the interests of the company.

Dr. Shantaram Narayan having seconded the resolution it was carried.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was next held to consider a resolution for increasing the remuneration of the chairman.

Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote moved that:—"Clause 80 of the company's Articles of Association be altered and the remuneration of the directors be fixed at Rs. 60 for the chairman and Rs. 30 for each director for every meeting of directors attended by the said chairman and directors." Mr. Khote, in support of his resolution, said they had had sufficient testimony of the sterling worth and the high qualities which Dr. Blaney possessed, and which he had employed during the past two decades for the best interests of the company. It was but meet that they should show their appreciation of his valuable services in some substantial manner.

Mr. Purkisondas Narotamdas, in seconding the resolution, endorsed the views expressed by the last speaker.

Mr. Wadia considered that by increasing Dr. Blaney's remuneration to Rs. 60 the shareholders would be but showing their appreciation in a very small degree.

Dr. Blaney did not care for the money, and the object of the resolution seemed to the speaker to be to pay a compliment to the worthy doctor.

Dr. Shantaram wanted to know if the resolution would be binding on them in respect to any other chairman who would be appointed in future.

In view of the remarks that fell from various speakers, Mr. Katrak moved a rider that Dr. Blaney's remuneration be increased to Rs. 100.

Mr. Sundernath Khote expressed his willingness to accept the rider, but he was doubtful whether that could be legally done.

It being the sense of the meeting that legal opinion should be obtained in the matter, Mr. Katrak proposed and Mr. Eknath Khote seconded that the meeting be adjourned until a fortnight for the purpose of ascertaining whether the remuneration to be paid to Dr. Blaney for every meeting attended by him could be raised to Rs. 100 as a special case in consideration of his valuable services.

The proposition was agreed to and the meeting adjourned to Saturday fortnight.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Mint Road, Mr. Assur Veerji presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1899, was adopted:

The prevalence of plague in our city, almost all the year round on one hand, and the decline in value of yarn in China on the other, have greatly contributed towards the reduction of the company's profits. Had it not been for this, your directors would have been able to declare better results than the one now before you. At the same time they trust that taking the above facts into careful consideration you will consider the following result satisfactory. From the statement of accounts you will find that your company has made a net profit of Rs. 33,064-4-2, including the balance of Rs. 1,638-7-9 brought forward from the last year's account. Your agents have voluntarily given up Rs. 13, 129-8-10 out of their commission which offer is thankfully accepted by your directors, and they also recommend you to tender your sincere thanks for this their kind offer. Out of the above profit of Rs. 33,064-4-2 an ad-interim dividend was paid for the half year ending 31st December 1898, absorbing Rs. 12,525, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,539-4-2, which your directors propose to be dealt with as under:—To pay a dividend on 1,002 shares at Rs. 12-8 per share being 5 per cent. per annum, Rs 12,525; to apply towards reduction of preliminary expenses account, Rs. 1000; to apply towards reduction of debenture charges, Rs. 1,000; to transfer to reserve fund account, Rs. 2,500; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,014-4-2,—total Rs. 20,539-4-2. With a view to utilise the remaining power of the engines which is sufficient to easily drive an equal number of additional spindles and to reduce the working expenses as much as possible, they thought it advisable to add at present 6,960 ring spindles with the requisite preparatory machinery, and accordingly placed the order for same with Messrs. Asa Lees and Company of Oldham. The extension of the building is going on and will be ready in a few months. Your mill premises, machinery and stock &c., are insured against loss by fire for Rs. 10,31,000. By clause 96 of the company's Articles of Association Mr. Assur Veerji, one of the directors, retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were then passed, giving effect to the various recommendations of the directors and re-electing Mr. Assur Veerji a director.

A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,436 tons, Captain R J Rickford cleared on Saturday last, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons Captain F Sheldrick, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,167 tons, Captain M J Jones, cleared on Saturday last, for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch is still under consideration. In order to avoid interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal, which is the strongest objection to the proposed conference on the franchise question, the adoption of a five years' franchise is probable. The *Times* Pretoria Correspondent, indeed, says that the ultimate adoption of Sir A. Milner's proposals is considered certain.

The President on Sunday had telegraphic communication with Bloemfontein with results which are expected to tend to a peaceful solution. The Orange Free State advice is understood to favour a conference or the acceptance of Sir A. Milner's proposals. It is stated on good authority that the Transvaal Government has resolved to submit its answer to the Orange Free State and to the Cape Afrikander party before handing it to the British Agent.

Meanwhile preparations are proceeding in anticipation of hostilities. On Tuesday orders were issued to supply the burgers with Mauser rifles in exchange for Martinis, and large crowds attended the Field-Cornets' offices for that purpose. The Government has bought a large number of mules and completed purchases of provisions.

The steamer Reichstag has arrived at Lorenzo Marques with 401 cases of cartridges for the Transvaal Government. Large purchases of flour and other produce have also been made on the Transvaal Government's account.

Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary, in an interview on the subject of Article 74 of the *Grondwet*, says that the article is taken from the old *Grondwet* and has been in existence for half a century, the conditions being almost similar to those prevailing in the Orange Free State. The article does not, however, abrogate treaties providing against the commandeering of foreigners. "The Government," Mr. Reitz declares, 'would never think of asking a man to fight against his own country. Should any trouble unfortunately arise, such a course would be bad tactics for us."

The Volksraad on Monday passed an article of the new *Grondwet*, stating that persons who are not burghers and also coloured people will be compelled to co-operate in the maintenance of the independence of the State, the defence of territory, and the suppression of rebellious disturbances.

Colonel Baden Powell is enlisting at Bulawayo a regiment 450 strong, with ten Imperial and six colonial officers. A large number of horses have arrived.

Preparations have been quietly made for the despatch of a force of between 11,000 and 12,000 troops from India to South Africa, and are now approaching completion. A considerable number of transports are available in Indian waters, and in the event of war the embarcation of troops would take place simultaneously at Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta.

The contingent from India would probably include three regiments of British cavalry—the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 11th Hussars, and the 19th Hussars—and four regiments of British infantry—the Gloucesters, the Gordons, the Rifles, and the Connaught Rangers.

As the chartered transport Braemar Castle was leaving Cape Town with troops for Natal she was vociferously cheered by the crew of the United States warship Chicago, while the band on board played the British National Anthem. The Braemar Castle's band responded by playing "Yankee Doodle." The woman and children on the strength did not accompany the troops.

Steps are being taken in Natal for the better organization of the Volunteer forces in view of the possibility of war.

Major-General Sir W. E. Butler has been recalled from the command of the British troops at the Cape to take charge, at Devonport, of the Western District. He will be succeeded in the Cape command by Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, who is now at Devonport.

Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker served as Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Conyngham during the Kaffir war of 1878, when he was mentioned in the despatches, and afterwards made a C. B. He was employed on special service throughout the Zulu war of 1879, first as principal staff officer to No. 1 column, being present at the action of Inyezane and during the occupation of Ekowe, as also, subsequently, on the line of communications. He was also in command of Fort Pearson and the Lower Tugela district. His services during the war were mentioned in the despatches, and he was awarded the medal with clasp. Sir Frederick also served as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General with the Bechuanaland expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-85. In 1889 he commanded an infantry brigade at Aldershot, and in 1895 was the General Commandant in Egypt. Since that year he has been in charge of the Western District.

Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker and his aides-de-camp will leave Southampton for the Cape to-morrow and his household will follow six weeks hence.

Recruiting for the various local forces is actively proceeding in Cape Colony, and has so far been remarkably successful.

A report that the services of the London Scottish Volunteers for South Africa have been accepted appears to be unfounded. The commanding officer of the battalion, however, states that considerably over 200 of all ranks have volunteered, and only technical difficulties of an insignificant kind exist in the way of their employment.

Mr. Chamberlain, acknowledging a resolution passed by a Birmingham Conservative Association, says he rejoices "to think that in the firm but patient fulfilment of our endeavour to secure justice for British subjects in the Transvaal we have the confidence and support of the great majority of the nation."

The Dynamite Commission has submitted a report recommending a new contract with the company providing for a reduction of price. The report is considered most disappointing.

The scheme of immigrant representation for the goldfields has been ratified by the Executive.

At protracted private meetings of the Raads President Kruger has failed to obtain their consent to the removal of religious disabilities without the consent of the burghers, but it has been left to the President to publish a Bill for consideration next session.

The Raad has passed the new article of the *Grondwet* making members of the Executive directly responsible for the administration of specified departments.

The Raad has almost unanimously passed an article of the "Grondwet" denying the right of Courts of law to test the validity of laws passed by the Volksraad.

The President has issued a brochure supporting his proposals for the removal of religious disabilities. The discourse is freely interlarded with Scriptural texts chiefly devoted to the cause of the Jews. He asserts that their exclusion from citizenship intensifies their enmity to Christianity, history and statistics proving that the granting of rights is a great factor in procuring converts. The exclusion of Catholics he also declares to be inadvisable because now-a-days Protestantism is nothing but a name. The President urges that instead of a Protestant qualification the full franchise should be for those who believe in the revelation of God through His word in the Bible.

REPORTED OFFER BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Telegraphing on Aug. 15 from Johannesburg, the special correspondent of the *Standard* said:—

It is rumoured here that the Transvaal Government is on the point of offering to make concessions which embrace the grant of a five years' franchise, and such a measure of redistribution as would give the Goldfield nine seats in a House of thirty-six; these concessions being given in exchange for the Imperial Government's assent to arbitration on other subjects of dispute, and its affirmation of the internal independence of the South African Republic. The Transvaal Government, it is further alleged, will point out that its proposals obviate the need of replying to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a joint inquiry. The uneasiness naturally increased by rumours of this kind; and the more so as they are altogether opposed to the tenor of the reports received on the previous day. The general opinion in Johannesburg is that it is very desirable to put an end to the existing tension by a speedy official announcement as to the progress of the negotiations. The continued delay at Pretoria in replying to the Imperial Government's invitation is becoming intolerable.

In a latter telegram (Aug. 10) the correspondent adds:—The Pretoria correspondent of the Johannesburg *Star* learns, on unimpeachable authority, that Transvaal Government declines to accept the British invitation to a joint inquiry and suggests instead a scheme which in a large measure, would meet the British demands. Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, denies the rumour that Mr. Chamberlain has sent a despatch waiving his proposal for a joint inquiry, or containing any suggestion regarding arbitration on the British suzerainty. No despatch has been received from Colonial Secretary since that in which he invited the Transvaal Government to assist in a joint inquiry, and to this no answer has yet been given.

The following special cablegram has been received by the London office of the "Standard" and "Diggers News":—

Johannesburg, Tuesday, 11-30 p.m.—The "Standard" and Diggers' News" gives publicity to what it terms a substantial rumour that new and important developments have taken place in the situation. It states that a despatch has been received from the Colonial Office superseding the original proposal for a joint inquiry. More particulary, it states with reservation that some measure of credence may be given to the report that Mr. Chamberlain in his despatch offers, provided that—

(a) The Transvaal grants a five years' franchise untrammelled by any naturalisation or other conditions.

(b) Gives to the Uitlanders one-fifth of the total representation in the Raad.

1. To cancel the proposed Commission of Joint Inquiry.

2. To agree to the principle of arbitration.

3. To guarantee the independence of the State.

A further statement is made with great reserva-

tion, and admittedly unofficial, that the Pretoria Government is prepared to enter ain these terms subject to confirmation by the Volksraad.

A Reuter telegram from Pretoria, of August 16 says:—The report of the Dynamite Commission recommends a reduction in the price of dynamite to 65s. for No. 1 and to 57s. 6d. for blasting gelatine. Mr Dieps ink submits a minority report in favour of the cancellation of the monopoly and free trade in dynamite, with a duty of 20s. per case.

A Reuter telegram from Cape Town, dated Aug. 16 says:—Although the situation shows no material change, it is stated here, with reference to yesterday's private advices from Pretoria, that although an unconditional acceptance of the Joint Inquiry proposal is not expected, there is ground for the belief that the Transvaal's reply will not result in an immediate breaking off of negotiations.

The recruiting of mounted infantry is being actively responded to, more than 500 applications having been received at Cape Town. The men selected are being sworn in, and the first batch will proceed to the Bechuanaland Protectorate to-morrow.

Private advices from Barberton show that the burghers of the district will obey the edictum of the Government and the Raad, whatever it may be. The Free State burghers of Rouxville, near the Cape border, have been ordered to parade with horses, arms, and ammunition.

To the "Press Association" the following special cablegram has been supplied at the London office of the "Standard" and "Diggers' News":—

Johannesburg, Thursday.—It has now become a fixed idea among the Boers that the British Government is determined to take their country, as their efforts to meet the Uitlanders' demands are constantly characterised as insufficient. The recent despatch dealing with the proposal to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the working of the Franchise Law has, so far, not been met by refusal by the Government, but it is fully anticipated that the proposal will be rejected, as the Government and the members of the Volksraad regard the request as an infringement of their right to administer their own internal affair

If, however, the British Government will agree to the appointment of a business commission which will institute a strict inquiry into the source of the 21,000 signatures appended to the Uitlanders' petition and which will inquire as to how far the representatives of the British Government are unofficially identified with the continued agitation, and also how far they are cognisant with the capitalistic nature of the newspaper Press presuming to represent the sentiments of the Uitlander community as a whole, the Boers would welcome the investigation.

Owing to the settled conviction that Great Britain will not rest until she has taken possession of the Transvaal, the Boers are determined to fight rather than permit the capitalist element to rule them.

The Transvaal being the richest country, for its size, in the world, would, form a bright gem in the British Crown, and it may answer the purposes of Great Britain to acquire the whole country, even at the cost of the mining industry.

In the event of war, the Boers will assuredly wreck the mines. By the loss of millions of pounds worth of mining plant, the general body of shareholders in Europe will be irretrievably ruined, and they should fully understand the price they must pay before authorising the Government to go to war.

It becomes daily more evident that Sir Alfred Milner has been misled from beginning to end as to the grievances of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg. It would be well for the people of Great Britain, before entering upon a disastrous war, to assure themselves of the reality of the alleged complaints.

One thing is certain, war means absolute ruin to Johannesburg, both as a town and as a mining centre. Doubtless victory would go to the English by force of arms; but the price of that victory would be ruin to thousands and thousands of people, who would lose their all at the hands of one side or the other.

It should be absolutely known in Europe that the South African Press, with few exceptions, is controlled by the German and Rhodesian financial houses, whose Ramifications are certainly not enhancing the name and reputation of Great Britain in South Africa.

An inquiry into the alleged grievances will be heartily welcomed by the Boers, provided the scope of the inquiry is widened, and this feeling is shared by a large section of the moderate Uitlanders. The Boers have every confidence that the result of such inquiry would prove absolutely the reverse of the allegations which have been given such wide currency.

A meeting attended by a considerable number of people was held at Dordretcht on Aug. 16 in favour of the Transvaal. Two resolutions were passed, the first of which, addressed to President Kruger and the burghers of the South African Republic, is as follows:—A meeting of Dutch men and women at Dordrecht expresses its earnest sorrow at the undeserved danger continually menacing the independence of your Republic, and prays that God may help you in case of a conflict, from which we hope you may be preserved.

The second resolution, addressed to President Steyn at Bloemfontein runs as follows:—A meeting of Dutch men and women at Dordrecht expresses its sorrow at the undeserved dangers continually menacing the independence of the two South African Republics, and expresses its joy at the harmony existing among Afrikanders as well as its admiration for the inhabitants of the Orange Free State on account of their fidelity to their brothers in the Transvaal." The hope was expressed in conclusion, that God would bring about the triumph of their just cause. Great enthusiasm prevailed among those present at the meeting.

The rumour that President Kruger had consented to the proposed joint inquiry leads the Vienna Press to express the opinion that the danger of war between England and Transvaal is removed for the moment. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt," referring to the alleged condition that the independence of the Transvaal shall not be affected, remarks that this independence can only be endangered by a policy of obstinate perversity on the part of the Boers. The "Fremdenblatt" says:—To speak candidly, the independence of the Transvaal is affected by the consent of the Government, under compulsion, to discuss the conditions under which political rights shall be accorded to Uitlanders, as it is now proved that the Transvaal cannot manage its home affairs without regard to England. The question as to which party in the dispute has right on its side might be discussed interminably. The might is on England's side, but England would commit a mistake were she to drive the Boers to extremes. Her massive dead-weight by itself will have its influence.

In an article on Great Britain and the Transvaal the *Temps* says:—It is to be hoped that a lively and sincere desire for conciliation will actuate those at Downing Street. The certainly legitimate but too uncompromising attitude of the Government at Pretoria has only to be set aside for an agreement to become possible. President Kruger and the Raad have already exhibited so much goodwill that one more effort cannot cost them much. If it is true that they have reduced the period requisite for full naturalisation to five years they may fearlessly accept the judgment of any commission of experts.

Although there do not appear to be in existence any trustworthy statistics as to the number of Boers in the Transvaal and the number of Uitlanders, a census of Johannesburg and the surrounding districts was taken in July 1896, the exis ence of which appears to have been overlooked in recent discussions on the subject. The area of enumeration covered twenty-eight square miles, including the town of Johannesburg. The population of this area three years ago was 102,078, almost equally divided between the white and the coloured races. The exact figures were as follows:—Europeans and other whites, 50,907; Malays, 952; Indian coolies and Chinese, 4,807; Kaffirs, 42,553 and mixed races, 2,879. An analysis of the white population gives some interesting results. Of British subjects there were 34,020, of whom 10,215 were born in the United Kingdom, 15,102 in Cape Colony, and 2,593 in other British possessions. Other countries of origin were as follows:—Transvaal, 6,205; Orange Free State 1,734; Russia, 3,335; Germany, 2,202; Netherlands 819; France, 402; Scandinavia, 311; Italy, 206; rest of Europe, 889; United States, 616; other countries, 108. It will thus be seen that British subjects made up 67 per cent. of the total white population. Of the Kaffirs only 754 were natives of the Transvaal; 27,468 were from British South Africa; and 14,085 from Portuguese territories. The mining population is notoriously a fluctuating one. It is impossible to say how far the changes of the last three years may have modified these figures, but they are the last official figures available, and although they relate only to restricted areas they are not without interest in the present crisis.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Johannesburg telegraphed on Wednesday night (*via* Newcastle Thursday morning):—It now appears certain that the Transvaal Government hope to steal a march on Mr. Chamberlain. I am informed on excellent authority that it is really their intention to offer a five years' franchise free of the entanglements which were so cunningly provided in the recent Franchise Law, together with a one-fourth, instead of one fifth share of the representation in the Volksraad—nine seats, that is, out of thirty-six. I reported this as a rumour yesterday, and to-day the story is confirmed. But this is merely the outline of the policy which now finds favour at Pretoria, and there is something behind. There is reason to believe that the Government of the Orange Free State will at once signify approval of the proposed arrangement, and President of Kruger and his advisers have also grounds for expecting that the Cape Parliament will do the same. In the meantime the Imperial Government will be told that the reforms contemplated obviate any necessity for an inquiry by a joint commission into the effect and scope of the franchise law carried last month. The above plan is the result of the recent deliberations at Pretoria, in communication with representatives of the Orange Free State and certain politicians at Cape Town. The Transvaal Government anticipate that, England, in exchange for an extended franchise, will reciprocate with concessions in regard to arbitration on other questions. The opinion is held here that, notwithstanding the apparent generosity of the suggested reforms, what the Transvaal Government aim at is an alliance with the Afrikander Bond, hostile to a permanent settlement, their real object being to stave off the crisis. The apprehension is that when the imminent danger of war has been removed the Boers will revert to the old policy of repression and obstruction. It is pointed out that the main obstacle to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty would still exist—namely, the absence of any effectual guarantee for fair treatment in future.

A vigorous Press censorship is being exercised in the Transvaal over both outward and inward telegrams.

Mr. Conyngham Greene has contradicted the statement of the "Standard and Digger's News" alleging that the British Agent has submitted new proposals to the Transvaal Government.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

OUTBREAK IN PORTUGAL.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Oporto telegraphed on Aug. 14:—The rumours which have for some time been prevalent as to the existence of bubonic plague in Oporto are founded on fact, several cases of infectious disease presenting features which, in the opinion of some doctors, are symptomatic of plague. The existence of bubonic or Asiatic plague is now officially declared by the Lisbon authorities. I am informed on trustworthy authority that the cases of the disease are not numerous nor is it spreading, notwithstanding the exceptionally bad sanitary surroundings, and that the death-rate is not abnormal. Notwithstanding the official declaration, a great body of opinion is sceptical as the real existence of the plague.

Reuter's agent at Lisbon, writing under date Aug. 11, says:—"A telegram sent by me yesterday announcing, on the authority of the *Correio da Noite*, a Government organ, the occurrence at Oporto of cases of illness suspected to be plague, was suppressed by the censorship. To-day, however, the existence of a suspicious disease at Oporto for two months past is officially notified in the *Gazette*. The plague seems to have been brought to Oporto in packages from Bombay landed by the steamer *City of Cork*."

The correspondent of the "Times" at San Sebastian writing on Aug. 15, says:—Some consternation has been caused, especially in Estremadura, by the recent reports of bubonic plague spreading in Oporto. The plague is supposed to have been introduced early in July by an English steamer from Bombay. The Portuguese doctors differ as to the malignant character of the visitation. The latest advices received from Portugal to-day by the Spanish authorities report 36 cases and 6 deaths. The failure of the Spanish Government to pass a new sanitary law last session will oblige them to take special measures now on the Portuguese frontier and in the seaports.

Lisbon, Aug. 16 (Reuter).—The newspapers state that the Bacteriological Laboratory of Lisbon has consulted the Pasteur Institute of Paris on the alleged cases of plague in this country. The Pasteur Institute confirmed the view that the microbe of the epidemic at Oporto was the plague microbe.

PRECAUTIONS IN SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Aug. 15:—In consequence of the reported cases of bubonic plague at Oporto, the Spanish Board of Health met yesterday, under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior, and decided to establish a cordon along the frontier, temporarily interrupting the communication between Portugal and Spain for a few days, until the medical inspection of travellers can be established at the frontier stations. In addition to this, travellers will be subjected to ten days' observation at their destinations, and their luggage and goods will be disinfected. The importation of some classes of goods is to be prohibited.

The Spanish Consuls have been instructed to advise the hundreds of Spanish families who are at present at the seaside at places in Portugal to postpone their return home for a few days until a system of medical inspection has been established at the frontier. All arrivals by sea from Portugal are to be subjected to quarantine. Doctors Vicent and Mendoza proceed to Oporto to report to the Spanish Government upon the nature of the cases said to be those of plague.

The appearance of the plague in Portugal, is creating quite a scare in Spain. The newspapers state that about 20,000 Spanish subjects who are spending the summer in North Portugal watering-places will rush home, perhaps, bringing with them the germs of the dreaded disease.

The Madrid papers upbraid the Portuguese authorities for having so long concealed the facts at last announced by their own physicians and Press. They say the Portuguese Government has not fulfilled the engagements which were agreed upon at the Venice Congress in 1897. Spaniards above all fear that France and other countries may also take such precautions as will affect Spanish interests and trade.

Of all the members of the Government, the Minister of the Interior alone seems to remain cool. He is doing his best to reassure the people by pointing out that the British and French authorities effectively checked the spread of the plague in their ports without any panic or recourse to extraordinary measures. Nevertheless, as I have pointed out, the Supreme Board of Health of Madrid has already decided that the Spanish Government will stop all communication by land with Portugal for ten days. The Consuls have already reported that there have been 45 cases of plague in Portugal, and 33 deaths, since June.

Madrid, Aug. 16 (Reuter).—The Spanish Government has issued a semi-official Note recommending the publication by the whole Spanish Press of a notice advising all Spaniards in Portugal to remain there, since communication is totally interrupted between Spain and Portugal. In order to cause as little inconvenience as possible to such persons, this interruption of communication will be of short duration. The Government is resolved to have the sanitary regulations most rigorously carried out, so as to prevent the propagation of the plague in Spain, and to provide foreign nations with no excuse for imposing quarantine on Spanish arrivals. The Mayor of Madrid is taking vigorous measures in the same direction.

Ponta del Gada, Aug. 15 (Reuter).—All communications between Portugal and the Azores has been stopped, on account of the appearance of plague at Oporto, and no vessels, merchandise, or mails from Portugal are now admitted to any of the Azores.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 15 (Reuter).—The Brazilian Government has imposed quarantine on vessels which since the 1st inst. have left Portuguese ports or Vigo for Brazil.

Cairo, Aug. 13 (Reuter).—The total number of cases of plague at Alexandria since the outbreak now amount to 83, of which 39 terminated fatally and 42 have been cured. During the past week there have been 3 new cases, 2 deaths, and 3 cures.

Alexandria, Aug. 16" (Times)."—There have been 3 cases of plague and 2 deaths in the week ended to-day.

"Reuter's Agency" is informed that the British authorities have received official information of the outbreak of bubonic plague at Oporto, and that the Local Government Board have accordingly communicated with the various port sanitary authorities throughout the Kingdom regarding the precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the importation of the disease. The Royal Mail Steamship Company have form Reuter's Agency that they have given orders for their steamers, whose port of arrival is Southampton not to call at Oporto.

THE RUSSIANS IN TURKESTAN.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* wrote on Aug. 11:—A paragraph appeared recently in a Vienna journal and has since been quoted by various German and British newspapers, to the effect that Russia has lately completed the formation of an entire army in Central Asia. Two Turkestan army corps, it was stated, have been formed and placed under the command of the Governor-General of Turkestan. These include three brigades of Infantry and three of Cossacks, together with Artillery, Engineers, and Reserve Infantry, the Infantry alone numbering some 65,000 men.

The natural inference to be drawn from these statements is that a large increase has been made in the Russian forces in Central Asia. This, however, is not the case. All that has been accomplished is the organisation of the troops already in the district.

Two Army Corps have, indeed, been formed, each with its own staff and reserve arrangements, and the whole force is thus brought into a more effective condition and made far more easy to handle in the event of war. It may be true, therefore, that the Russian fighting strength in Central Asia is now greater than before, but the number of men available in the district remains the same as hitherto.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

EVIDENCE OF M. CASIMIR-PERIER AND GENERAL MERCIER.

THE public hearing of the Dreyfus court-martial was resumed on Saturday, Aug. 12, when evidence of a sensational character was given.

M. Casimir-Perier was one of the first witnesses. He observed that, notwithstanding what he had said in the past, people persisted in believing and saying that he alone knew, and had not told, all that required to be known in the cause of justice. That was false. He knew nothing that ought to be known, and nothing that he had not already told. The ex-President went on to narrate how he was informed by the German Ambassador that he had been instructed by Prince Hohenlohe to inquire why the German Embassy was implicated in the Dreyfus affair. If it proved to be not really so implicated, a formal denial was demanded. He told the Ambassador that the document had been found at the Embassy, but that the French Government no more than he though it could be important, and that neither the Government nor he implicated the Embassy in the affair. M. Casimir-Perier denied that he had had conversations with members of the Dreyfus family about the case, and added that, for the honour of the magistracy and for the honour of the Republic, he would not permit it to be said that the President had pledged his word to a captain of the French army accused of treason. It had been stated that he had given his word that the first trial should not be dealt with closed doors. He had read what statement in the newspapers over the signature of Dreyfus, and he asked who had lied here. The prisoner observed that there never was such an intention in his thoughts, and the President of the Court, in reply to M. Casimir-Perier, said the letter should be produced.

General Mercier was the next witness. He gave a vast amount of detailed evidence, and said the *bordereau* was communicated to the Intelligence Department in September, 1894. It was obtained in small pieces by Commandant Henry, and he had them pasted together. The witness said he had been blamed for ordering the prosecution of Dreyfus. He wished to say distinctly that had he not believed him guilty he would never have had him arrested. On one occasion, in 1894, General Mercier went on to say, he and M. Dupuy, the Premier, remained in the study of M. Casimir-Perier at the Elysee until past midnight, waiting for the communication of the telegrams which had been passing between the Emperor William and the German Ambassador, asking themselves whether the result of the Exchange of communications would be peace or war. The communications, the witness stated, were very serious, and Count Muns er expected to receive the order to ask for his passports. On his part, General Mercier continued, he had ordered General de Boisdeffre to be ready in case of need to take all the necessary steps for mobilisation. France was then within two fingers'-breadths of war, and the French did not know if Russia would march with them. At this moment was he, as a statesman, to desire war for his country? No, several reasons. He quoted in tances of Captain Dreyfus's inquiries as to various matters connected with the army as a proof that he was not telling the truth when he said he was ignorant of what was going on at the Ministry for War. The witness said Esterhazy could not be the author of the *bordereau*, and he, General Mercier, persisted in believing that the writing was that of Dreyfus. To him everything pointed to the guilt of Dreyfus. If the smallest doubt had crossed his mind, he would be the first to say so in the presence of the prisoner, that he had been mistaken.

On hearing this Captain Dreyfus rose, and it appeared at first that he was about to throw himself on the witness. Raising his voice he said. "That is what you ought to say." The day's proceedings closed in disorder, during which M. Casimir-Perier demanded, in consequence of what had been said by General Mercier, to be permitted to give rebutting evidence.

The Foreign Office at Berlin on Sunday published an emphatic denial of the statements made by General Mercier. At no time was war possible.

M. Paul Deroulede and numerous other persons were arrested on Saturday, Aug. 12, on a charge of high treason. The Government, in a semi-official note, announced that it had been ascertained that the Dreyfus trial was to be utilised for an attempt to upset the existing regime. The first indication of the existence of the plot was found during the domiciliary visits after the funeral of M. Faure, but these are said to have been neglected by the Dupuy Government. The present Ministry, on examining the documents, arrived at the conclusion that a conspiracy really existed, and other evidence has been collected, including a despatch to the Duc d'Orleans while he was at Brussels.

As Maitre Laborí, one of the counsel for Captain Dreyfus, was walking towards the Court at Rennes early on Aug. 14, and when within 1,000 yards of the Elysee, he was set upon by a man who had been lying in wait for him, and was shot in the back with a revolver. Colonel Picquart and the advocate's brother-in-law, who were in the company of the distinguished lawyer, laid him on the ground using the satchel in which he carried his papers connected with the case as a pillow for his head. They then went in pursuit of the would-be assassin, but he eluded capture. While Maitre Laborí was left alone the satchel was stolen by two persons who were presumably accomplices of the man who had wounded the advocate. Assistance soon arrived, Maitre Laborí was removed to his apartments and examined by four doctors. They reported that the shot had penetrated the posterior region of the thorax. It was hoped that the bullet remained in the thick muscles of the vertebral column, but the medical men maintained absolute silence regarding the integrity of the lungs and the spinal cord.

All the evidence available goes to show that the attack on M. Laborí was the result of a plot laid by the Anti-Dreyfusites. The robbery of M. Laborí after he lay wounded on the pavement was most deliberately carried out. The special correspondent of the *Times* at Rennes says:—

As M. Laborí lay on the ground, alone for the moment, after the departure of Colonel Picquart and M. Gast in search of the man who had fired the shot, he was surrounded by a certain number of men, apparently labourers and working men, who for a time were the only persons save a hospital assistant present. The very presence of so many persons abroad at this spot at so early an hour is an unwanted fact noted by all those who during the last few days have taken this route in the early morning to the Court. The first act of the hospital assistant was to help M. Laborí to remove his coat. The coat was immediately seized by one of the persons present, and everything in the pockets, including a number of private letters, was extracted. The same person, or others, sought to obtain his wallet containing the notes prepared for yesterday's pleading, and in particular the full interrogatory of General Mercier. But this M. Laborí refused to give up, saying that he wanted it as a pillow. I cannot say whether he at this time suspected the designs of those present. My informant is silent as to this point, but he was, at all events, enabled thus to save from his enemies these important documents, and, happily, the letters and papers in his coat were of little significance. But to have been robbed thus in plain daylight in these conditions in a fact of singular gravity. The police are still beating the woods for a prisoner who may very likely have quite tranquilly entered the town, if he be not actually in hiding in some friendly hayrick on the countryside near Rennes, put patriotically at his disposal by a fanatical peasant-subscriber to the *Petit Journal*. There are strong reasons for believing that the crime was not the isolated act of a poor misguided brain under the influence of the articles of hatred and vilification which have appeared in the Nationalist and Anti-Semitic Press, but the vengeance of a conspirator who formed part of a band resolved to paralyse the defence at a critical moment of its dreaded action. The criminal would seem to have had accomplices. As proof perhaps of the deliberation with which the crime against M. Laborí was committed, it should be noted that the assassin was seen after issuing from the wood of Cesson to change his white skull cap for a straw hat, which would seem to imply that he had already prepared for the crime by hiding a change of garments for a disguise.

When the court-martial met on the 14th, Maitre Demange asked for an adjournment in order that he might visit his wounded colleague. This course was acceded to, and while Colonel Jouaust and his colleagues were absent and angry discussion took place among certain journalists with reference to the attack on Maitre Laborí. The gendarmes had to separate the disputants and to take away their sticks. On the resumption of the proceedings, Maitre Demange stated that, although Maitre Laborí's wound was not considered serious, it would be impossible for him to take part in the proceedings, for some time. During the day, many persons called at Maitre Laborí's hotel to express their regret, among them being General Mercier.

M. Casimir-Perier, who was recalled before the Court, at his own request, referred to General Mercier's evidence on Saturday, the 12th, in regard to the diplomatic situation, and said it was not for the General to intervene in diplomatic conversations. He should have prevented him doing so. It was he alone who conferred with Count Munster, and he declared that the impression resulting from his interview with the German Ambassador was one of complete calm. He complained of the attitude maintained towards him, as Chief of the State, by General Mercier, who had disbanded 60,000 men without consulting him.

General Mercier, replying to the President of the Court, admitted that there had been leakages at the Ministry for War before the advent of Captain Dreyfus, and that a similar state of things had been going on at the Headquarters Staff. Although Esterhazy said he was the author of the *bordereau*, he believed that to be a falsehood. If the handwriting in the *bordereau* was not that of Dreyfus, investigation had proved that it was written under his inspiration. General Billot, also a former War Minister, said he was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. The witness alluded to a conversation between two foreign officers overheard by M. Denis Villon, a Lyons merchant, in which one of them said that Dreyfus disclosed the French plan of mobilisation. The prisoner, interposing, said that was a lie.

M. Cavaignac was the next witness. He also said he believed the prisoner guilty, having regard to the concurrence of the evidence which had been adduced against him. In the very intention of concealing his crime Dreyfus had written a letter, in which he let slip a phrase which he established his guilt beyond dispute. Everything worked together to condemn him in spite of his denials. The Henry forgery was put forward as a reason for revision, but the Court of Cassation had not even alluded to it. Therefore, in his opinion, it could have nothing to do with the facts which the court-martial was investigating.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say on the evidence, replied that he was astonished that the man who had produced in the Chamber the Henry forgery should bring there the conviction of his guilt founded mainly on proceedings to which the Court of Cassation had done justice.

Generals Zurlinden and Chanom having also given it as their opinion that the prisoner was guilty, M. Hanotaux alluded to the difficulties which existed in connection with French foreign policy when he took office in 1894. He urgently requested General Mercier not to proceed with the Dreyfus affair in the state it was then in; but the General remained immovable, and the case followed its course.

The Royalist plot was followed on Aug. 14 by more arrests, additional troops were marched in from Versailles, and the President returned to town. Most of the accused belong to the Patriotic League, the Anti-Semitic League, and the Young Royalists. Upon the police attempting to enter the Anti-Semitic League headquarters with warrants of arrest for Jules Guerin and M. Max Regis, those gentlemen barricaded themselves in, and threatened to fire on the police if they tried to force their way in.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The plot was no laughing matter; it was to have ripened into revolutionary demonstrations last Sunday on the Boulevards. Two days previously M. Lepine received full information. He sent round to manazers of beer saloons that as things were becoming so lively at Rennes disturbances were to be apprehended in Paris, and it was therefore desirable that they should be prepared at the shortest notice to clear the pavement in front of their establishments, and let down the iron shutters. The conspirators were to have made bonfires of Dreyfusite papers on the boulevards, and to have burned the kiosks in which they found them. Of course this would have led to the troops being called out; but according to prearrangement, they were to turn the butt ends of their rifles into the air. Some cavalry regiments were to have joined the movement after the troops favourable to the plan had come on the scene. Telephone messags were to have been sent to different points where members of the League of Patriots had promised to hang about. A rush was to have been made by them on the Republican and Socialist newspaper offices, and the staffs made prisoners simultaneously. Other rushes were to have been made on the Elysee, the Ministry of the Interior, and Posts and Telegraphs. When the news had been flashed to the provinces that Paris was up, a War Minister named by the Duc d'Orleans was to have replaced General de Galliffet. The Royalists are such a brainless party, adds the correspondent, that I can scarcely take any plot of theirs seriously, but the Bonapartists are more capable, and there are a number of ambitious intriguers, neither Royalist nor Bonapartist, who are resourceful, clever, and daring; M. Thiebaut, the anti-Protestant, is one of these. It was he who tempted Boulanger to put himself forward as a Pretender, and who carried him through seven Scrutin de Liste elections. Thiebaut is still wanted. The conspirators now under arrest, and those for whom warrants are out, will be tried by the Senate, acting as a High Court.

M. Guerin and his friends remained barricaded in the offices of the Anti-Semitic League, in the Rue du Chabrol, on Aug. 15. The Police Commissary early in the morning summoned the occupants of the premises to surrender, but they refused, whereupon they were declared to be in open rebellion against the law. The writ issued by the examining magistrate was placed under the door of the house, and the police officer withdrew, giving directions that no one was to be admitted by the premises. It was subsequently resolved by the authorities not to make any attack on the house.

A dinner was given by members of the Bonapartist Party, at which a telegram was read from Prince Victor Napoleon, stating he relied on the energy of the Plebiscitary Committee in the present serious circumstances. At the dinner under the auspices of *Jeunesse Royaliste* an address was voted to the Duke and Duchess of Orleans.

The condition of Maitre Laborí was considered satisfactory, though he was still regarded as being in a critical state. A consultation of physicians was held, when it was resolved to employ the Rontgen rays in order to locate the bullet and determine whether amputation should be made to extract it.

The 15th being the Feast of the Assumption, the court-martial did not sit. There was a general holiday at Rennes, and the churches were crowded, but the usual processions were forbidden by the authorities. The country people in the district are described as being indifferent concerning the outrage. The would-be assassin was seen to enter the village of Cesson, three miles from Rennes, but the person who noticed his arrival did not report the fact to the authorities. The culprit was afterwards seen in the cemetery, with his revolver in his hand. The keeper of the establishment, an old man, was frightened at the discovery, and did not make any communication to the police until later in the day.

When the court-martial reassembled on Aug. 16, Maitre Demange applied for an adjournment, on the ground that it was essential, in the interests of the defence, that Maitre Laborí should be present at the proceedings. The doctors had declared that his colleague would be able to resume his attendance at Court on Monday, Aug. 21. Major Carriere, the Government Commissioner, opposed the application. There was no certainty of Maitre Laborí being sufficiently recovered to appear on Monday. The whole world was looking on, and the trial could not be indefinitely prolonged. The Court, after a private discussion, refused to postpone the hearing. The evidence was then proceeded with, and M. Guerin, Senator, the former Minister of Justice, repeated the evidence he gave before the Court of Cassation as to the grounds on which General Mercier based his belief in the prisoner's guilt.

M. Lebon, ex-Minister of the Colonies, was next called, and the Government Commissioner explained that he had deemed it right to cite him, because he could explain certain facts which occurred under his administration. The witness declared, "upon his soul and conscience," with reference to the precautionary steps he was obliged to initiate with regard to the prisoner while on Devil's Island, that if he had to take them over again he should not hesitate to do so. He had proof the efforts were being made to enable the prison to evade the regulations imposed by the administration, and rigorous, and even painful measures had to be adopted to prevent his escape. Orders were, therefore, given that, if necessary, in certain eventualities, Captain Dreyfus was to be fired upon. Witness received no communication with regard to the state of health of the prisoner, or he would have given orders for him to be treated as invalids should be.

The testimony of M. Lebon created considerable sensation in court. The prisoner, on being asked by the President if he desired to put any question to the witness, replied in the negative. He said he had no wish to speak of the atrocious sufferings, physical and mental, to which he an unjustly condemned man, was subjected by a Frenchman. He was only there to defend his honour, and did not, therefore, speak of his sufferings. Maitre Henry, interrogated by Colonel Jouaust, said her husband admitted the forgery which had been traced to

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

THE HYDERABAD IRON INDUSTRY.

THE autumn meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute began in Manchester on Aug. 15. The Lord Mayor offered a hearty welcome on behalf of the city. The president of the Institute (Sir William Roberts-Austen) said, in reply, that it was singularly fitting that the institute should meet in a city which so pre-eminently represented the great mechanical applications of iron and steel to engineering purposes. A number of papers were read and discussed during the morning.

Shamsul Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami, secretary to the Nizam of Hyderabad's Government, Public Works Department, Railways and Mines, read a paper on the iron industry in the territory of the Nizam. He first sketched the geological features of his Highness's dominions, and then described the various iron ores found in them and the primitive process by which iron and steel had been manufactured from time immemorial, concluding with a brief consideration of the prospects of reviving the industry on a large scale by the employment of European capital and the introduction of modern methods of working. Iron ores of the very best kind consisting chiefly of hematite and magnetic ores, occur extensively, he said, in many parts of the territory. From time immemorial the iron of the Nizam's territories had been worked at Yalgharab, Nirmal, Jactial Warangal, and other places into blooms, from which cast steel of a very superior quality was manufactured and exported to the Far West. It had been proved that the raw material from which the famous Damascus blade was manufactured was obtained from an obscure village in the Nizam's territory. Besides the magnetic ores, a titaniferous ore was found abundantly in nullas in the Warangal district. Yellow and red ochres were also obtainable, and an ore found at the junction of the trap and laterite was obtained in the Medak and Elgandal sircars and largely worked. The ore used in the manufacture of the best Nirmal steel was a mixture of a magnetic sand and an earthy ore from the laterite in the proportion of three to two. The conditions in Hyderabad were somewhat different from those obtaining in the other parts of India, where the experiment of manufacturing iron on a large scale had been, either under the auspices of the Government or by private enterprise, tried and proved unsuccessful. As regards Government works, it was well known that in all commercial concerns undertaken by an organised Government, the cost of supervision was so great, and the selection of the superintending authority made on such uncommercial principles, that failure was almost the inevitable result. Of the private companies, so far as he was aware, the only one which had worked under anything like the favourable conditions which obtain in Hyderabad was the Bengal Steel and Iron Company, whose works at Barakar, he understood, were yielding a profit. In the Hyderabad State there were most extensive deposits of a high-grade magnetic ore in close juxtaposition with a large coalfield, yielding coal of as good a quality as the best Bengal coal, and large deposits of Kadappa limestone, estimated to be fifty feet in thickness, occurred quite close to the colliery. There were thus ore, fuel, and flux occurring almost together. The labour question had already been tackled and solved in the working of the Singareni collieries and the gold properties of the Hyderabad Deccan Company in the Raichore Doab, and nothing but English capital and modern appliances were required to establish a thriving iron and steel manufacture in the premier native State of India. It had always been a wonder to him why English capital would not invest itself in India without being propped up by a Government guarantee, while it would flow most freely and profusely into the uninteresting and miserable South American Republics, or lose itself among the arid plains and gilded sands of Coolgardie. Perhaps this was one of the mysteries of that marvellous organization, the Stock Exchange, reserved for the esoteric circle which no outsider was permitted to fathom. India had always been the home of iron and steel manufacture, as was amply proved by the enormous slag accumulations scattered all over the country, and if her ancient appliances were too primitive to compete with the requirements of modern trade there seemed no reason why, as a British dependency, English capital and English enterprise should not be forthcoming to utilise her great natural resources in ore, flux, and fuel, and restore her to her former position as one of the greatest iron manufacturing countries of the East.

Major Mahon, R.A. (Cosipore), submitted a paper on the possibility of manufacturing at a profit iron and steel in India. The paper was read by the secretary. Major Mahon said that if it could be shown that suitable material can be collected and worked into steel at a given centre in India at a price not exceeding similar manufacture in Europe or America, it must then be conceded that such steel starts in the market at the East with an advantage equal to the freight charges on imported material. This advantage would never be less than 12s. a ton, and would rise as high as 18s. There would, however, fall to be deducted from this the freight charges from the selected centre to other ports. The deduction could not under any circumstances absorb the whole. The cost of the Suez Canal passage (say, 4s. per ton), and some gain due to decreased lead, must ever be on the side of local produce, even when distributed under the most unfavourable conditions. The limestones of India were not at present well explored. It was probable that any large ironworks would draw its supply from the Burmese coast, where quantities exist of a purity of 97 per cent. of carbonate. After due consideration it would appear that the neighbourhood of Calcutta was the most favourable for the site of an iron and steel works. We had here a port open at all times of the year to shipping; the centre of a great network of railways spreading north, south, east and west; the greatest trade centre in the East, and a labour market in which the natives had already been trained to the use of machinery, to iron-founding, and, in the case of one establishment, to steel-making. That Calcutta is 800 miles by sea and 200 miles by rail from the Salem ore and 150 miles from the Bengal coal and ore need not alter the opinion expressed. Conditions as unfavourable govern the manufacture of hematite iron both in England and in the North-eastern States of America. Proximity to the sea was a factor of immense importance in any country, and proximity to a great centre of civilisation appeared to the writer a factor of almost paramount importance in the East. The conditions, then, which appeared to offer the greatest prospects of success were the establishment of a steel works on a large scale capable of undertaking the whole or a large part of the requirements of India, both as to rails, sections, and plates, to be situated either on the Hooghly, below Calcutta, or on the Mutlah River, at or below Port Canning. This latter site had considerable advantages, which would be enhanced if, as was proposed, it becomes the coal export depôt for Bengal, to draw the supplies of coal from mines owned by the steel company in Bengal, and the supplies of ore in great part from the magnetite deposits of the Salem district of Madras, and to some extent from the argillaceous ores of Bengal, the supplies of limestone coming by sea from the Burmese coast; all sea transport to be in vessels owned by the company and designed for the trade. Labour-saving machinery, both for winning the minerals, transporting the same, and final manufacture was essential. A very important item in such a scheme would be the export trade of coal to Madras, and even other ports in the south. It was unquestionable that the profit on such a trade would go far to reduce the cost of importing the Madras ores in the return vessels. Given these conditions, and given that the steel company absorbed the profits from the mining of the minerals to the final outturn, and carried out the scheme with a sufficient capital and with honest, unflinching supervision, there was no doubt that remunerative success awaits a recent prise. A word might be said on the labour question. It was not pretended that the native of India as a workman could compare with a European. His strength was less, and in most cases his intelligence as a mechanic was inferior; but he had advantages which went far to compensate. He was industrious, sober, cheap, and "no given to the vices of trades unionism."

Mr. H. Bauerman could not speak very hopefully of the prospects of creating a great iron industry in India. He had gone into the matter for the Government of India, and had come to the conclusion that one great difficulty would be the finding of fluxing stone.

Mr. Price Williams spoke highly of the quality of the coal in the Nizam's dominions. It was not so good as the best Welsh coal, but it was up to the average of English coal.

Shamsul Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami said, in reply, that Mr. Bauerman took rather a pessimistic view of the case, probably because he was more conversant with parts of India in which limestone did not occur than with the territory of the Nizam, where it was found in large quantities.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15 ("Reuter").—Concerning the rumours of the Chino-Japanese Alliance which have been circulated in the foreign Press, Baron Haischa, Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, has made a statement to a reporter of the *Novoe Vremya*, to the effect that the main desire of the Japanese Government is to keep its hands free; that if it was seeking a *rapprochement* with China, it could only be on an economic basis for the development of the commercial relations of Japan.

As regards the recent journey of the Marquis Ito in China, Prince Kanoin, President of the House of Peers in Japan, who was lately staying in St Petersburg, informed the *Novoe Vremya* that the Marquis was only visiting China as a tourist, and not for political reasons.

An order has been issued from Washington, directing ten additional regiments to be organised to serve in the Philippines. The regiments will be numbered from 38 to 47. General Otis will thus have over 62,000 men under his command.

IMPERIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

MR. CROKER, the well-known Tammany "boss," has returned to New York from England. The views expressed by Mr. Croker on his return here, contrast remarkably, says the "Standard" correspondent, with those announced on the eve of his departure of his holiday in England. He was then strongly in favour of Imperialism, as against the policy of Mr. Bryan but now he advances opinions of quite a different character. He says:—The war in the Philippines has been turned into a partisan scheme to re-elect Mr. M'Kinley. The Administration is purposely prolonging the struggle, and is spending millions of the people's money without making any serious effort to end the war this year. The Republican managers are openly preparing to use the war as a means of arousing enthusiasm just in time to carry the next election. It is almost incredible that a President should be willing to desolate thousand of homes, and shed the blood of savages, to keep his friends and himself in office, but the situation is shocking the strongest Republicans, who have turned their backs upon the administration, in disgust with M'Kinleyism. The rallying cries of the Democrats should be opposition to trusts and imperialism. I belive the Democrats will be united. They should not split on silver. Congress may be trusted to settle the ratio in good time. I am satisfied that the next Democratic Convention will do nothing to drive any good Democrat from the party. Mr. Bryans great strength lies in the sympathy and understanding between him and plain American people. I consider him one of the greatest men this country has produced.

Mr. Bryan will find that the situation has become more complex by reason of the disconcerting coincidence that the same journals which publish the interview with Mr. Croker contain also the following declaration by himself:—"Whether I shall be candidate for the Presidency will depend largely on the question of platform. The platform should fit the party and the candidate should fit the platform." Mr. Bryan at least perceives that no platform without silver will fit him; and none with him will fit both the eastern and western wings of his party.

Mr. Bryan has made four speeches in Iowa—in none of which, says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, has he expressed his gratitude to Mr. Croker for the testimonial given to him by the Tammany chief. The Democrats, he said, lost the last Presidential campaign because the foreign voters did not understand the Silver Questions; but, he added, they do appreciate what standing army means. Anti-imperialism was, therefore, the stronger issue now; and beside it was that of the Trust. The Chicago platform should not be repudiated. Every syllable and every idea were for all time. It should simply be re-affirmed, but need not be emphasised if new issues of greater importance arose.

New York being anti-Bryan, there is no sympathetic comment upon the orator's declarations, but it is worth recording that hostile critics disagree. The *Mail and Express* regards the suggestion of re-affirmation as dictatorial, giving Mr. Bryan's Democratic supporters freedom in less significant matters, but insisting upon the Silver issue with all the old fervour. On the other hand, the *Commercial Advertiser* taunts Mr. Bryan with dropping Silver upon discovering that there are no more votes in it, just as before, for a similar reason, he dropped Free Trade.

There are similar disagreements in the comments upon a speech delivered by Mr. M'Kinley at Pittsburg—his first public utterance regarding the war since February. His admirers find in it the ring of true patriotism and an unanswerable declaration of policy; but the "Evening Post" thinks that it sounds like the utterance of a monk on the warpath, being an inconsistent mixture of cant and militarism.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

IN a letter to the *Times*, in reference to Lord G. Hamilton's remarks about railway extension in India, during the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, Mr. G. R. Cheetham says:—After having drawn attention to the fact that the receipts from Indian railways during the past financial year were the largest on record, and that "on financial grounds alone" he considered that there was conclusive evidence for "a vigorous prosecution of reproductive public works in India," Lord G. Hamilton made the following statement:—

"Some three years ago I sanctioned a railway programme of extension amounting to nearly 30,000,000 rx. To be spread over the period named. Owing to the heavy expenditure connected with famine and frontier operations the Government found it necessary to reduce this amount to 25,200,000 rx. The new three years' railway programme is estimated to cost 20,322,000 rx., but owing to lapses through the engineering strike and other causes in 1898-99 there are arrears to the extent of 2,050,000 rx. The total is therefore, raised to 22,372,000 rx., and of this amount 8,822,000 rx. is comprised in the Budget for the present year. This includes all railways construction for which the Government undertakes the responibility or guarantee, whether on State lines or those of the old company, or branch lines by a further guarantee."

So it would appear that the new three years' railway programme is to cost only 20,322,000 rx., as compared with the expenditure of 30,000,000 rx., sanctioned three years ago; which means that, in spite of his remarks about the necessity of "opening up the country," and the "vigorous prosecution of public works in India," &c., Lord G. Hamilton is actually reducing the amount that is to be spent on doing what he declares it is absolutely necessary should be done by 3,226,000 rx. per annum.

It seems to me quite impossible to reconcile what Lord G. Hamilton says with what he proposes to do. He rejoices in a surplus of 4,759,400 rx., for the past financial year, and looks forward to a surplus of 4,400,000 rx., for the current year 1899-1900, which is quite un-hoped for affluence compared with his position three years back. Yet three years ago, when the money could not be nearly as well afforded as at present, Lord G. Hamilton sanctioned the expenditure of 30,000,000 rx., on railways, and now, with a much larger surplus to his credit, and after drawing the attention of the House of Commons and of the public to the fact that it is the duty of the Government to develop reproductive public works in India, he cuts down the amount to be spent on them by 9,678,000 rx., for the next three years, or by practically one third.

Lord G. Hamilton's speech, if he has been reported correctly, shows that Government is going to spend less on Indian railways during the next three years than was sanctioned three years ago, and that the development of the country is to be seriously retarded, and I believe that this announcement will be a very great disappointment to all connected with India.

H. M. S. LEDA AND THE FRENCH TRAWLER.

M. MILLEVOYE has announced his intention of interpellating M. Delcasse regarding the satisfaction and reparation which he proposes to obtain from the British Government "on account of the murder of a French sailor by an officer of the British Navy."

The *Debats*, while acknowledging that the French trawler was wrong in not yielding to the summons of the Leda, argues that the latter was still more blameworthy. After questioning the English version of the affair, it asks:—

We are certain that the officers of the French Navy enrusted with the guardianship of our coast would have shown more politeness than the commander of the Leda, and would have suffered an illegality of such slight importance to go unpunished rather than have employed means of coercion which might cause a sacrifice of life. The Leda, moreover, had nothing to fear, so that her commander might have been more humane or more dexterous. He preferred to obey an impulse of irritat on which is inexplicable in view of his strength and the weakness of his victim. He acted clumsily. The Folkestone coroner has striven to exculpate him, but will scarcely succeed. You do not kill a man for a slight illegality the guilt of which devolves on another.

The following communication, says the "Daily Mail," has been received from a well known professional London gentleman now staying in Boulogne:—

The unfortunate incident of a French sailor being shot by an English gunboat has occasioned ill feeling here. I give you an incident that occurred on Thursday evening, ten o'clock to half-past ten. I was in the Casino and on coming out to the gardens saw a crowd of people gesticulating and hooting. It appears a Frenchman of large stature was calling out he wanted to *kill* (*tuer*) an Englishman, and would fight any one. A scrimmage took place, and an Englishman was knocked down, and the Frenchman ground his face in the pebbles. They were separated, when an English gentleman, to protect his compatriot, went for the Frenchman, who was his superior in size and weight. While this was going on and they were exchanging blows, a French soldier crept up and seized one of the iron chairs, and deliberately went behind the Englishman to hit him in the back or head. The latter fortunately turned round at the moment, and saw the dastardly attack, and went for the soldier. He had one under the jaw, and evidently was quite satisfied, as he simply fled and was seen no more. Later on more ill-will was imported by a man walking about with a placard, "Frenchman killed by the English."

THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL.

THE Emperor on Friday, Aug. 11, opened at Dortmund the Dortmund-Ems Canal, which allows vessels of 600 tons to reach the former town from the sea. The burgomaster, Herr Schmieding, in an address gave expression to the hope that the State would take the canal system under its protection in its present difficult position. To this address the Emperor replied that he would gladly have come sooner if he had not been prevented by the anxiety which the accident to the Empress had caused him. He looked upon the canal he had just inspected as only part of a whole. He and the Government were firmly and unswervingly determined to proceed with the work, and he hoped that the representatives of the people would this year enable him to do so. This declaration was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the Emperor being repeatedly interrupted with tumultous applause. After the close of the ceremony the Emperor drove through the town, and was shown the principal sights, including the old market place and the town hall where he was presented with "welcome cup" in a golden goblet. Speaking in the town hall, the Emperor expressed the hope that the day would prove a landmark exemplifying progress and the recognition of all German subjects that at times it was necessary to subordinate personal aspirations to the welfare of the State Continuing, his Majesty said:—

On my instructions a great project has been undertaken to regulate the current and depth of the Oder in order to unite the northern provinces and part of Silesia with the sea. Other great works for water communications in the eastern provinces are in contemplation. The progress of the State can only be rendered possible by amalgamating and placing on an equal footing the interests of industry and agriculture.

The Prussian Diet met for the first time on Aug 16, after its six weeks adjournment and resumed the debate on the second reading of the Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill. At the Ministers' table were seated Prince Hohenlohe, Dr. Miquel, Herren Thielen, Von Hammerstein, Von der Recke, Brefeld, and a number of Government Commissaries. In expectation of a decision on the Canal Question, which is now the absorbing question of home politics, everyone had looked forward to a dramatic sitting; but, as it turned out, the discussion, though long, was rather dull and was adjourned.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY IN THE LEVANT.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *Vaterland*, in reply to the contention that Germany is not pursuing political ends in Asia Minor, says that this will no longer be the case on the construction of the projected railway from Haidar Pasha to Baghdad and Basra. Even now the action of Germany is of the highest importance from a politico-commercial standpoint, as it points to a complete revolution in the trade with the Levant. At present that trade is in the hands of three Powers—Austria, France, and England. Measures are being taken, however, the object of which is to secure the largest share for Germany. It is understood that the Hamburg Steamship Company, which already maintains a monthly service with the Levant, is about to establish a weekly service. Constantinople will soon have a German chamber of commerce, and in September a German commercial commission of inquiry will proceed to Baghdad. This matter is of great importance to Austria, which supplies, for instance, three-fourths of the sugar exported to the Near East. If the German schemes are to be carried out Austria-Hungary has no time to lose in preparing to meet this new competitor.

The same correspondent declares that it is believed in well-informed quarters in Berlin that M. Delcasse and Count Muravieff will also have discussed the joint action of Germany and France in the matter of the Alexandretta, Bagdad, and Basra railway project and more particularly the Franco-Russian 'entente respecting Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. He describes the Franco-German project as an operation of international finance which is, at the same time, of high political importance. The Euphrates Valley is a region of which the political atmosphere is laden with electricity owing to the rivalry of Russia and England. In their struggle for supremacy these Powers are for the moment employing peaceful means both being unwilling to acknowledge their antagonism openly.

To return to the competition between Austria and Germany in the Levant, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," the following statement by an Austrian merchant in Constantinople is not without interest. Speaking of the influences of the Consulates in the Near East, which is dependent upon the foreign policy of the State represented, and of the vigour with which the Germans promote their commercial interests in Turkey, he says that the indifference with which the Austrians allow themselves to be driven out of the field is astounding. In five years' time they will have parted with half their present export trade to Germany. Are the competent authorities in Austria, he asks, blind to the consequences of the concessions secured by Germany from the Porte of late years, or have they resigned themselves to the inevitable ruin that is approaching with a fatalism borrowed from the Turks? After enumerating the measures adopted by Germany to promote her trade with the Balkans and the East generally he observes that, while they have been thus improving and cheapening their communications, the Danube has now been practically closed to Austrian exports by the high tolls which the Hungarians have decided to exact at the Iron Gates,

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

291-98—Edgelow and G and W—Osman Jamal vs Esmaljee Hassanjee—Khunderao. Part heard.

155-98—Hiralal M and M—Mohomed Hoosein Hajee Sole vs Haroon Hajee Mohomed and others—Wadia and G and Payne G and S.

181-97—Hemlal M and M—Abdul Kayun Ebrahim vs Ludkibai and others—Muljee and R.

566-98—J C Cama—Jetha Bhima and others vs Khoja Mohomed Medhi Tharia Topan—Dikshit and W

757-98—Imperson Ramtakal Doshi vs Bhogoo Ajodhya and others—V N Kirtikar.

740-98—F P Pavri—Gordhandas Ghoshandas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mohomed and others—Wadia and G Ardeshir Hand Co. and Little and Co.

15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Cooverbai.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathmal Narsingdas vs Madhawjee Virjee—Craigie L and O.

182-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ticumdas Muljee and others—Muljee and R Band K.

181-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ramdas Dossa—Muljee and R, Mansuklal D and J.

247-99—Payne G and Co—Jethmul Ramanand and others vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Co Little and Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

331-98—Craigie L and C—Bai Manekvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubhai J and M.

258-99—K B Mehta—Damodar Saivkrishna vs Tookaram Luxooman—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

283-99—Janardhan and A—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Aboo and others vs Ralph Douse and another.

Long Causes.

691-98—Thakurdas D C and K—Hansraj Parmanand vs Hutton-Walpe and others—Crawford B and Co, M and K, J C Cama, N and H and C Land D—Partly decreed.

256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valjee—Matubhai and J.

13-99—Little and C—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

15-99—Jehangir and T—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla—A F Turner.

It is not generally known (a correspondent writes to the "Jewish Chronicle"), that Paderewski, the great pianist, is of the Hebrew persuasion, and I myself was not aware of the interesting fact until the other day, when information to this effect was conveyed to me by a young Jewish pianist during the course of a conversation. It appears that not long ago Paderewski visited the provincial town in which my informant resides, and, as is the usual custom, attended rehearsal one afternoon in the hall in which he was to appear in the evening. My musical friend, who is of very tender years, happened to be there at the same time, and while practising was espied by the great pianist, who asked him his name. My friend gave him a very Jewish name, which led Paderewski to inquire whether he was a Jew. My friend answered in the affirmative, and was agreeably surprised to hear Paderewski exclaim, "And so am I."

WEI-HAI-WEI AND THE POSTAL SERVICE.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON has received a letter from a correspondent at Wei-hai-wei, dated June 21, which points to a very discreditable state of affairs so far as the postal service and our new dependency are concerned. The correspondent says:—

Thirteen months have now elapsed since the British flag was hoisted at Wei-hai-wei, yet we are still without a British post office.

Under no other Government would the establishment of post offices have been so delayed. The German post office at Kiao-chau, and the Russian at Port Arthur have been working for months past.

It is stated that the British authorities here applied for a post office, but were refused on the ground that it would not pay. Yet I suppose a certain proportion of the surplus of 4,000,000l., which you condemned in a recent issue of the *Times*, was contributed by mail addressed in the British Isles to Wei-hai-wei and its neighbourhood. A moiety of the fee charged for the transmission of a letter is surely intended to cover the cost of delivery, even where, as is the rule, one post office delivers another post office mail in return for a like accommodation.

The present population of Wei-hai-wei, exclusive of the fleet, is not large, but it is not inconsiderable, including, as it does, representatives of the naval and military services, as well as merchants and missionaries. Building is proceeding rapidly with a view to providing summer residences, so the need for a post office is evident enough, and will become more pressing when the expected regiment of artillery arrives.

You are probably aware that the city of Wei-hai (a small, sparsely populated place) is not included in the British jurisdication. It lies on the mainland, say two or three miles by water from the island. Here a branch of the Chinese Imperial Post Office was opened three months since. It is understood that the British authorities refused permission to open a branch of this office on the island. But a post office, to be efficient, must either be located or represented there.

At present steamers come and go without the knowledge of the clerk (a European) in charge (steamers anchor off the island). Recently a steamer arrived from Shanghai at 5 a.m., on Monday. The mail carried by it was delivered on the mainland at 9 a. m., and on the island at 2-30 p.m., on Tuesday.

As to European mails. The fleet has its own bags made up for the different ships, but mail matter for shore residents is usually carried on to Chefoo, past Wei-hai, and it may be even on the ship which calls here with the mail for the fleet, to come back therefrom by overland courier, travelling on foot. Thus it has happened again and again that the mail for the fleet arrived here, say, Monday morning, while that for shore residents would not be delivered on the mainland till Wednesday night nor on the island till Thursday midday.

Indeed, the British authorities themselves so feel the inconvenience arising from the unavoidable delay in communicating with the Chinese post office—for if a mail does come by water it must cross the harbour twice before it can be delivered on the island, and sometimes the harbour is not to be crossed for days together owing to bad weather—that they open the sealed bags addressed to the Chinese post office to take out such mail matter as may concern them—not a very dignified proceeding, surely.

Similarly with outward mails. These most frequently go overland because the postal clerk has no means of in forming himself when an opportunity by steamer offers.

Again, this letter will reach you stamped with a French stamp, which cost me 8½ c. Mexican. I will drop it in the Chinese Imperial Post Office box. That office will deliver it free of charge to the French post office in Shanghai. I might use a Hong Kong stamp, in which case my letter would be delivered free of charge to the British post office either in Shanghai or Hong Kong. But a Hong Kong stamp would cost me 10 c. Mexican.

Why should the British post office require this extra cent. and a half for doing exactly the same work?

Again, while Hong Kong itself accepted the 1d. postal scheme, the office there refuses to accept letters from the British offices or from British residents in the China treaty ports—and, of course, Wei-hai—at less than the old figure, 10 c.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

M. DELCASSE, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived at Paris on Aug 11 from St. Petersburg. He was received in the evening by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier.

At a Cabinet Council on the 14th, M. Delcasse gave an account of his visit to St. Petersburg, and a semi-official note says:—"His reception and the toasts exchanged at the dinner given by Count Muravieff have been a demonstration of the solidity of the closer and closer bounds, which for their common good unite France and Russia."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frendenblatt* is informed by a person of high position in the Diplomatic Service, that the main object of M. Delcasse's journey to St. Petersburg was merely to present himself to the Czar, and that the latter himself fixed the date for an audience, so that the journey could not be postponed. According to this authority, it is not true that M. Delcasse went to explain the nature of the Franco-German rapprochement. In well-informed circles in Russian quarters it is considered quite certain that Russian interests, were in no way affected by improved relations between France and Germany, and that for a long time to come there would be no basis for an intimate friendship. At first, said the diplomatist M. Delcasse's journey excited some uneasiness in London, but this was soon removed by the explanations of the objects of the journey given in the French and Russian Press. Another reason, he says, or British equanimity was the knowledge that since the Anglo-German Colonial Agreement was arrived at, England's relations with Germany have been quite different from what they were at the time of the Emperor William's celebrated telegram to President Kruger. "That despatch," he adds, "was meant as a signal to France and Russia, but it remained unanswered and thus the favourable moment for a coalition against England passed by."

The following extract from a letter written on Aug. 8 by a well-informed observer in Constantinople is not devoid of symptomatic interest, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*:—

I am informed that for some time past there has been appreciable tension in the relations of the French Ambassador, M. Constans, and his Russian colleague, M. Zinovieff. For instance, among other things, M. Constans has, at first secretly and afterwards openly, opposed the efforts of the Russian Ambassador in the selection of the new Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, and has supported the demands of the Œcumenical Patriarchate. M. Constans considers that French interests in Syria would be better promoted by the success of the candidate proposed by the Patriarchate than by that of the Russian prodegy Mgr. Malateos. According to accounts from St. Petersburg, it is believed there that this was one of the questions discussed by M. Delcasse and Count Muravieff. It is understood that during his stay in St. Petersburg the French Minister for Foreign Affairs urged the desirability of taking the wishes of the Republic in this matter into consideration.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain Frances William Pirrie, Indian Staff Corps, Survey of India, son of Captain George Pirrie, late Madras Staff Corps, and Alice Edith Elfreda, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant Alfred G. S. de Salis, 95th Regiment and Army Service Corps, and step-daughter of Colonel H. C. Reynolds, Wishmoor, Cheltenham.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of october 16th, 1897, says:

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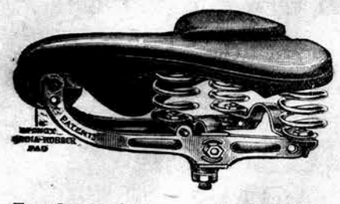

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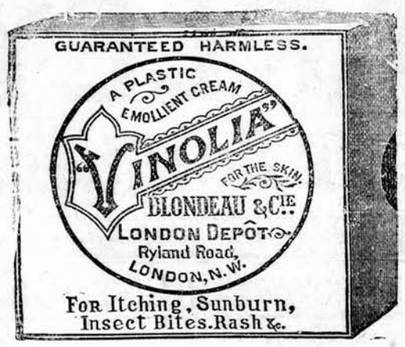

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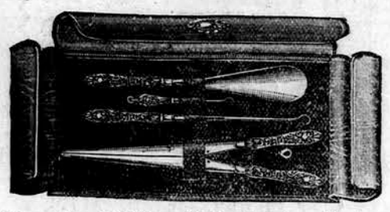

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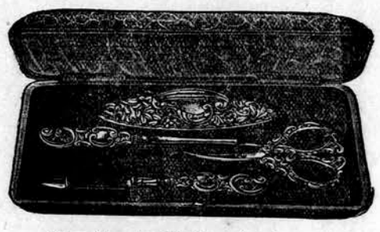

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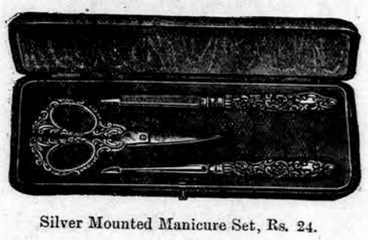

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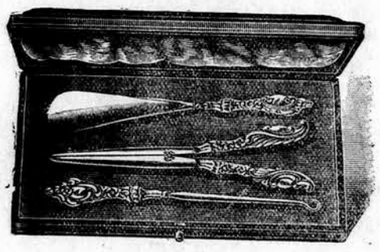

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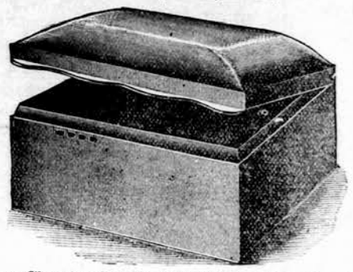

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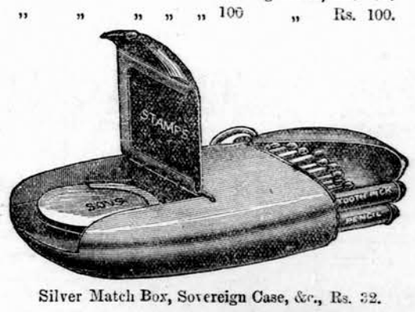

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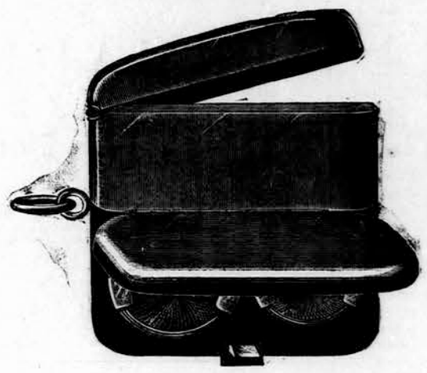

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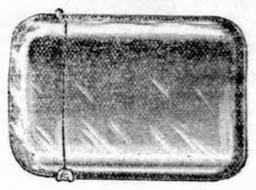

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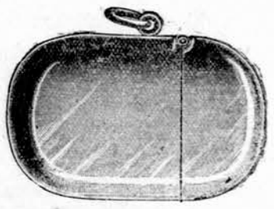

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